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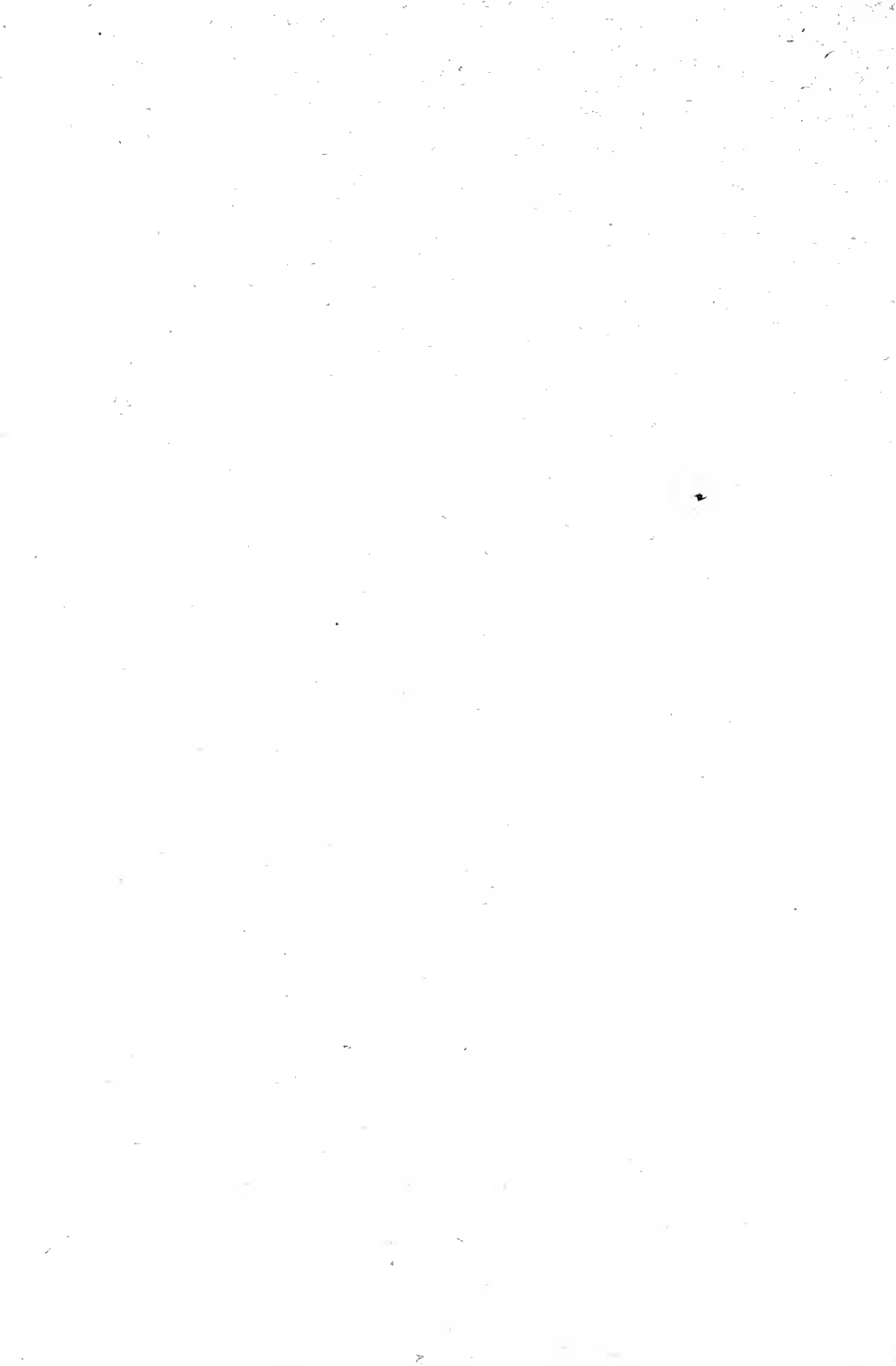


United States  
Army General Hospital No. 36

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*1919*

LT. COL. ALEXANDER T. COOPER, M. C.  
*COMMANDING*



# History of United States Army General Hospital No. 36

DETROIT, MICHIGAN

*LT. COL. ALEXANDER T. COOPER, M. C.*  
*COMMANDING*

*By*

*FRAZER HOOD, 1st Lieut., S. C.*  
*POST HISTORIAN*



## PREFACE

It was thought advisable to begin the History with a brief account of the Hospital's activities before it was taken over by the government as a reconstruction hospital. The data for this part of the History was secured by the editor from Mr. E. G. Liebold, the private secretary of Mr. Henry Ford. For assistance in writing the description of equipment the editor is indebted to Mr. Charles Koehler, chief engineer of the hospital. Acknowledgments are due to Lieutenant-Colonel Cooper and Major George F. Arps for the kindly interest manifested, and to Majors Roscoe Sensenich, Shirley W. Bowles and Lieuts. R. H. Leece and August Siedler for helpful assistance tendered during the writing of this History. Major H. D. Hatfield began this History, but his discharge from the service terminated his work. He had, however, collected material which has been valuable to the editor in his work. Obligations to Major Hatfield are here acknowledged.

LIEUTENANT FRAZER HOOD, S. C.,  
Post Historian.

U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 36,  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN,  
JULY 7, 1919.

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## OPPORTUNITY

They do me wrong who say I come no more,  
When once I knock and fail to find you in;  
For every day I stand outside your door,  
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away,  
Weep not for golden ages on the wane!  
Each night I burn the records of the day;  
At sunrise every soul is born again!

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped,  
To vanished joys be blind and deaf and dumb;  
My judgments seal the dead past with its dead,  
But never bind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep;  
I lend my arm to all who say, "I can."  
No shamefaced outcast ever sank so deep,  
But yet might rise and be again a man!

Dost thou behold thy lost youth all aghast?  
Dost reel from righteous Retribution's blow?  
Then turn from blotted archives of the past,  
And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell!  
Art thou a sinner? Sins may be forgiven!  
Each morning gives thee wings to flee from hell,  
Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

—WALTER MALONE.



## CHAPTER I.

### PRE-WAR HISTORY

It will be meet to begin the story of the beginning and development of U. S. A. General Hospital No. 36, by a brief sketch of the pre-war history of the hospital, which gave itself so generously to the Government—a hospital, owned by and bearing the name of Henry Ford.

Some eight years ago, there was a corporation formed, in the City of Detroit, for the purpose of erecting a hospital, to be designed and equipped along the line of the latest improvements in hospital construction. Into this corporation, Mr. Henry Ford paid \$110,000 in money and material, this being one-sixth of the capital stock. After operations had begun, and when four buildings were partly completed, there arose a disagreement among the original stockholders, as to the extent of equipment, and the policy that should govern the operation of the hospital. During several months of discussion among the stockholders, Mr. Ford finally made the proposition that he would pay par-value for the stock owned by the other members of the corporation. The proposition was accepted and Mr. Ford became sole owner of, what was called at the time the Government took over the plant, The Henry Ford Hospital. It was in 1914, while work was still in progress on the first building, that Mr. Ford assumed control. It was not until August 15, 1915, that the hospital opened its doors to receive its first patients.

During the time from assuming control until the opening of the hospital, Mr. Ford was making diligent investigation of all the great hospitals of America, and Europe, for the purpose of acculating a good deal of material that he could use in bringing to fruition his idea of what a modern, well appointed, and scientifically equipped hospital should be. He found that one of the very essential features about a hospital is the kitchen. The main kitchen, in connection with this hospital, might well be taken as a

model for future construction. Its spacious proportions; its ventilation; fume hoods; tiled floor, enameled walls and ceiling makes it easy to keep clean and sanitary. Its large pantries and store-rooms enable the work to be done with the least possible waste of time. It is thoroughly modern in its equipment of ranges, kettles, dishwashing machines, etc.

It is, perhaps, in the construction of the surgical building that the most care was expended. There are twelve operating rooms, all inter-connecting, and each with a door opening into the main corridor. There is a double heating plant that obviates exigencies that would arise, should there be but one heating plant and it should go dead. The system of ventilation permits the tight closing of all the doors and windows in the operating rooms and the heating arrangements are constructed with a view of varying the temperature and humidity of the air. The system of sterilization provides for sterilized cold water, as well as hot water. And the plumbing is chosen, with a view to contributing all that is possible to the convenience of the operating surgeons and assistants.

Since the original idea of Mr. Ford in the founding of his hospital was to make it a place where research would be carried on it was necessary to provide facilities for presenting the results of investigation. One of these facilities is a large, well lighted and ventilated amphitheatre. The first impression one gets when he enters this amphitheatre is that some attention has been paid to aesthetic demands. In size, decorative effects and lighting, it appeals to one's sense of harmony and proportion. This amphitheatre is in direct connection with each of the twelve operating rooms, so that for clinical purposes it is readily available. The system of artificial lighting, in this amphitheatre, is well deserving of special mention. The overhead system is employed, and after repeated experiment, the architect was able to secure a result that prevented any interference of light, such as shadow effects.

By way of parenthesis, I am reminded that but for this splendid amphitheatre the administration of the Army Hospital would have been greatly handicapped. For a long time, it was the only place of public assembly that we had at the post. Since then, the construction of a Y. M. C. A. hut and a Red Cross building have met the growing auditorium demands.

Another agency, contributing toward the idea of research, is the original laboratory of the hospital. This equipment includes an entire building, connected with the surgical department by means of a long corridor. The Laboratory Building provides space, interior arrangement, and proper lighting facilities for the conduct of the various branches of laboratory science.

The fourth building in the original plan is the Medical building, 180x46 feet, with basement and three floors. In the basement of this structure is installed the hydro-therapeutic department, with all modern appointments. On each of the three floors are rooms with baths and a diet kitchen, dressing and utilities rooms.

In 1917 was begun the main building intended to provide 500 single rooms with bath and toilet. This structure has a frontage of 703 feet and an average width of 117 feet, and when finally completed, according to plans, will be perfect in all details. Mr. Albert C. Wood was the architect of the hospital. The plans were decided upon after a number of months of study by Mr. Liebold and Mr. Wood of the largest and most modern hospitals throughout the country.

The predominant motive of Mr. Ford, in the construction of his hospital was service. He desired this to be a place where men and women in need of medical examination, could come and have, at their disposal the best that medical science could give. And since serving the public was the main thought that conceived the hospital, the fact that at first the hospital was especially functioning as a place for the treatment of drug addicts is explained by the fact that when it first opened to receive patients the most

urgent need at the time was the service to those poor unfortunates, who had become addicted to the use of drugs, and found themselves in dire plight, as they faced the stringent federal law governing the sale of narcotics. But it was never intended that this should be the main service that it would offer to the public. If there can be said to be a main idea it can be expressed by saying that the hospital is a place for diagnosis more than for treatment. It was in this latter role that the Henry Ford Hospital was functioning, when the generous offer was made to the Government to turn over this splendid plant for use of the Army as a reconstruction hospital for disabled sailors and soldiers.

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## CHAPTER II.

### ACTIVITIES SINCE THE WAR

Measured in terms of years, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 36 has hardly lived long enough to have made history; but measured by its activities, it has no mean story to chronicle. Beginning to function as a reconstruction hospital only in February, 1919, when its first overseas patients arrived, there is yet a story to tell of the busy months preceding the admission of overseas patients—months in which the most careful preparation was made to begin the work immediately the first patients arrived.

The lease renting the entire hospital buildings and grounds was drawn up and signed on October 5, 1918, Mr. Ford leasing the hospital to the Medical Department of the Army for the sum of \$1.00 per year, the lease being renewable yearly during the period of the war at the option of the Government and was not to run for more than thirty years or more than eighteen months after declaration of peace between the United States and Germany. The lease was signed by Mr. E. G. Liebold for the Henry Ford Hospital and Lieut. Colonel John A. Hornsby for the Medical Department.

On October 30, 1918, Lieut. Col. Alexander T. Cooper, Medical Corps, arrived in Detroit to assume command of

this hospital and found only one officer, Captain Louis R. Douglas, Q. M. C. who had been, since October 6, on temporary duty as construction quartermaster. The main building was far from completion, and there was neither Army Nurse Corps nor enlisted personnel. But on November 5, 1918, Captain Robert Peterson, Sanitary Corps, reported for duty and was assigned Adjutant, and in connection with his other duties, Assistant Personnel and Mess Officer. November 8, Captain Roy T. Urquhart, Medical Corps, and on November 11, 2nd Lieut. Walter H. Hemmingway, Sanitary Corps, reported for duty, the former as temporary mess officer, and the latter, temporary detachment commander. On November 14, 2nd Lieut. Charles E. Anderson, Quartermaster Corps, reported for duty, on the 23rd inst. Major Henry D. Hatfield, Medical Corps, reported for duty and assigned chief of surgical service. November 25, Captain Theodore H. Williams, Q. M. C. on the 27th, First Lieut. Stanley J. Seeger, Medical Corps, on the 28th, Second Lieut. James H. Handy, Q. M. C. and on the 30th, Captain John H. Christie reported as quartermaster, Captain Williams as officer in charge of utilities, and Lieut. Handy as assistant to him. In the meantime, Miss Mabel C. Kirkpatrick, A. N. C., had reported for duty as chief nurse from Fort Riley, Kansas, and fourteen nurses from Fort Wayne, and twenty-eight medical detachment men from Camp Custer, arrived for duty. Thus the hospital began to assume form and vesture.

Mr. Cotton, field auditor, who arrived on the same day as Colonel Cooper, remained at the hospital until April 1, 1919.

Scarcity of labor and difficulties of assembling material delayed the completion of the main building in the hospital plan, and because the other buildings on the ground were taxed to capacity to house the nurse corps, enlisted personnel, administration offices, and store equipment which had begun to arrive, it was not possible to receive overseas patients before the last of February. During the month of January, the influenza epidemic compelled the authorities

to improvise a ward in the corridor connecting the old hospital buildings. Notwithstanding over 150 admissions for influenza among the command, no deaths resulted among the officers, nurses or enlisted men on the post. But while there were no overseas sick and wounded to care for, there was much work to do in assembling and placing the equipment, supervising the alterations necessary to fit the plant for reconstruction purposes and organizing the several departments and getting them in readiness for the service awaiting to be rendered. The amount of alterations was by no means inconsiderable. To most of the officers, recently entering the army from civil life Army, the ideas of Reconstruction Hospitals were but dimly envisaged, and *il va sans dire*, the methods of procedure were far from clear. So that the first three months after the hospital became a Government agency, were a period of adjustment.

How well the hospital has done its work is told best in the lives of the patients who have come under its care. At first there were many forces to be coordinated, many individualities to be orchestrated. The history of Number 36 is the story of how the medical surgical and educational officers came to see what part the coordinated agencies play in the restoration of disabled limbs, shattered nervous system and the other war disabilities, the story of how educational officers learned more and more, the big part medicine and surgery play in the learning process, how the physician came to appreciate the curative workshop, how each came to appreciate the service which Dentistry offers, and how the considerate and tactful military discipline tended toward a well organized and orderly hospital.

In the Surgical Service, there have been two chiefs, Major Henry D. Hatfield, who began this history and whose work is herewith acknowledged serving for just a brief time, and Major Frederick G. Dyas, since January 3, 1919. As head of the Department of Orthopaedics, Major Frederick C. Kidner has been on duty since February 27, 1919. Since nearly all of the cases in the hospital are classifiable as Orthopaedic, Major Kidner has borne a large

share of the responsibility. Serving under Major Kidner are, besides the assistant surgeons, the physio-therapy aides. Captain Tom S. Mebane is first assistant, and Captain Carrol L. Storey is in charge of the brace shop.

The medical service has had three chiefs. The first, Major Ernest B. Bradley, serving until January 15, 1919, when Major Phillip A. Sheaff became chief, serving until March 19, 1919, when Major Roscoe L. Sensenich became chief. Lieut. Robert N. Bramhall is assistant chief of service .

Major Shirley W. Bowles, D. C., has been chief of the dental service since December 12, 1918.

Major George F. Arps, S. C., is chief of the educational service, and has been since December 12, 1918, at which time, also, the assistant chief of the educational service, First Lieut. Frazer Hood, S. C., reported for duty.

The quartermaster and supply officer, of the hospital, is Captain John H. Christie, Q. M. C., who has been continuously on duty since November 30, 1918. This has been a most efficiently directed department, and the work has steadily been increasing in efficiency and amount.

The personnel adjutant, and registrar is First Lieut. August Siedler, S. C. The report from the personnel office gives the following interesting details. The Commanding Officer arrived on October 30, 1918; November 23, 1918, the first detachment of enlisted men arrived from Camp Custer, Michigan, twenty-eight men; December 14, 1918, detachment of three hundred and eighty men arrived from Camp Greenleaf, Ga. On November 23, 1918, the first nurse, Miss Mable C. Kirkpatrick, reported for duty as chief nurse; on the 23rd instant, fourteen nurses arrived from Fort Wayne, Michigan, and on the 25th of December the hospital received a Christmas present, in the person of forty nurses from Fort Riley, Kansas. The number of enlisted men, June 20, 1919: Medical Department, 489; Quartermaster Corps, 2; Motor Transport Corps, 33; Ordnance Corps, 1.

The registrar's office shows that November 25, 1918, was the date the first patient was received in this hospital. The total number of admissions to June 20, 1919, is 1,990. The date of arrival of first detachment of overseas patients was February 20, 1919. The number of patients in the hospital June 20, 1919, was 669.

Of the admissions, to the hospital, 363 have been from command, 1,179 by transfer from other hospitals; and 85 from other sources. The dispositions show 873 returned to duty; 55 discharged for disability; 1 died; 38 transferred to other hospitals; 76 otherwise disposed of. Remaining in hospital 592, in quarters, 14. Days lost in hospital, 45,618 and in quarters, 1,901. These figures are for officers and enlisted men. For nurses, the following: Admitted from command, 33; by transfer from other hospitals, 3; returned to duty, 26; otherwise disposed of, 2; remaining in hospital, 8; days lost in hospital, 432, in quarters, 60. The figures for civilian employes show admissions to the hospital, 29; of these 3 died; otherwise disposed of, 22; remaining in hospital, 4; days lost in hospital, 175.

The hospital dispensary opened December 9, 1918. The number of prescriptions filled to June 20, 1919, was 4,867. The sectional case system is used in the dispensary, and there are three men on duty there, all graduate pharmacists.

The Utilities department has had three heads. The first was Captain Theo. H. Williams, Q. M. C., who reported for duty November 25, 1918. Second Lieut. Roy B. Martin, Q. M. C., who reported for duty December 20, as assistant officer, was later made officer in charge of Utilities and served until June, 1919, when Major E. W. Briggs reported from Camp Devens, Mass., and assumed control. The civilian employes in the Utilities department are the chief engineer, Mr. Charles Koeler, who was the chief engineer under the Ford management, one assistant engineer, four; head plumbers, one; janitor, four; chief electricians, one; head carpenter, two; laborers, four. Besides these, there are 30 enlisted men, four plumbers, eight carpenters, six



electricians, four firemen, four oilers, two stock-room clerks, one clerk, one orderly.

The Motor Transport Corps is a most important adjunct to the hospital. Second Lieut. Ralph J. Gainey is the officer in charge. He has under him four non-commissioned officers and 37 men. The equipment consists of seven ambulances, four Federal trucks, one light Dodge truck, and one light Ford truck, seven Dodge touring cars, two roadsters, four side cars.

It was on December fifth that the first five men of the M. T. C. arrived at U. S. A. General Hospital No. 36 from Fort Sheridan, Ill. Second Lieut. R. J. Gainey, M. T. C., reached this post on December 14, and took charge of the four big trucks, the two small trucks and the three passenger cars that made up the stock in trade of the M. T. C. at that time.

Growth in this department was rapid. By the middle of January there had been added seven ambulances, six touring cars and four motorcycles. Sgt. Harold J. Lee appeared on the scene with fifteen men. The first month was a busy one. Beside answering night calls when some patient on furlough was taken ill, and hauling supplies from the Holden avenue siding to Fort street, and from Fort street to the hospital, and meeting trains, the men of the M. T. C. justified their right to quarters in the service building, close to the garage where the machines, and the 1,000 gallon gasoline tank was situated.

In all, each of the passenger cars has traveled more than 6,000 miles since December, while the light trucks have covered a similar distance. The motorcycles have checked up 2,500 miles each, and the ambulances, 1,000 miles.

Practically all the work of the ambulances has been in meeting patients at the Michigan Central station, day and night. Ninety-three wounded men was the largest unit handled. Lieutent Gainey believes the total number of patients transported is in the neighborhood of 1,500.

No serious accidents have occurred during the life of the M. T. C. here, but there have been minor mechanical difficulties enough to keep four repair men constantly at work.

Starting with a detachment of fifteen Medical Corps men, the number of soldiers on duty at the hospital was increased to 395 when 380 men arrived here from Camp Greenleaf, Ga., on December 14, 1918, with Captain William C. Squier and Lieut. Mack in command.

Captain Squier returned to Camp Greenleaf but on January 2 reported again at this hospital and was assigned as detachment commander. Regular military retreat is held every evening at the hospital when all men on duty are required to attend. The first piece of work done by detachment men at the hospital was moving to the hospital building, the first patient, a woman.

The personnel is headed by Captain William C. Squier, detachment commander; Lieut. Austin W. Heine, M. C., first assistant; and Lieut. Ralph J. Gainey, Inf., second assistant. Sixty men have been recruited for the Motor Transport Corps of which Lieut. Gainey is in command.

The non-commissioned officers of the personnel staff are Martin L. Early, first sergeant, who is acting detachment sergeant major; Hosp. Sgt. Raymond Emery, acting as provost sergeant; Sgt. 1st cl. Raymond Flint, in charge of correspondence; Sgt. David Miller, record office; Sgt. James Wray, assigning of details; Sgt. Justice McCreary, record office; and Sgt. 1st cl. John Senkel, in charge of medical detachment supplies. William M. Paulick, pvt. 1st cl., has been detailed to many duties in the detachment office.

There are four companies in the detachment, A, B, C, and D. These are in charge of Sgt. 1st cl. Stiles East; Sgt. 1st cl. Orion L. Noble; Sgt. 1st cl. Leroy M. Mallory; and Sgt. 1st cl. Lee H. Grueter. The mess sergeant is Sgt. 1st cl. John D. Clarke.

The headquarter's office, is of course, the heart of the administration of the hospital. Captain Robert Peterson,

Sanitary Corps, as post Adjutant, is the directing head of this clearing house of all Army paper work. The Adjutant relieves the commanding officer of all matters that do not require his personal attention, and is responsible that all orders and instructions of the Commanding Officer are executed.

The organization of this department is: Sergeant Major, Master Hospital Sergeant, John W. Martin. Paper work of all departments must pass through this department, where it is checked and passed upon and copy filed before it is sent out. Here, also, all orders of the commanding officer are prepared, distributed and recorded. Sergeant, First Class Harold H. Smith has charge of paper work and record in connection with courts martial, leaves of absence and special orders. Sergeant 1st Cl. A. Tabb Bassett, handles all paper work concerning disposition of patients and certificates of disability for discharge. Corporal Benjamin B. Barrack is in charge of orderlies, Private First Class William Bryer, in charge of supplies, Private First Class Joseph Coberly, head orderly; Private First Class Glen H. Rose, Privates Howard E. Fulton, John Milka, Anthony Pepe, orderlies. Miss Caroline Hall in charge of paper work concerning reconstruction Aides and discharging of officers, Miss Vera Frost, in charge of files, Miss Prudence Rich, stenographer to the adjutant, Mr. Robert Palmer, stenographer to the Commanding Officer, completes the personnel.

The accuracy of his work, the familiarity with Army Regulations and the clerical judgment of the Adjutant, have made him a very valuable member of the hospital.

### **MORALE BRANCH**

Major George F. Arps—Hospital Morale Officer.

First Lieut. Walter Ketchum, Chaplain—Assistant Morale Officer.

Second Lieut. Donald C. Drake—Assistant Morale officer.

On December 13, 1918, by Special Order No. 17, Major George F. Arps was appointed morale officer for this com-

mand, Vice-Captain, Theodore H. Williams, Q. M. C.

In view of the low state of morale among practically the entire command of this hospital, as this hospital was organized after the signing of the armistice and of the universal desire on the part of enlisted men and officers to be immediately discharged from the service because it was considered that the task of whipping the Hun had been accomplished, the work of the morale office presented problems of no inconsiderable importance and complexity. In these circumstances it was thought desirable to enlist the active cooperation of the more important civic forces of the City of Detroit.

Moreover it was thought desirable to centralize all recreational activities conducted by semi- or extra-military organization, such as the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., K. of C., Salvation Army, and others, under the general supervision of the morale officer. It was believed that this would tend to coordinate the activities of these organizations; prevent wasteful duplication of effort and duplication of entertainment, and that the unification of these various organizations would prevent possible conflict or interference with military duties or with such special entertainments which might come to the hospital under independent auspices.

To secure the desired ends, the commanding officer of this post issued Memoranda Nos. 26 and 45. From the latter memorandum, the following paragraphs are quoted:

"Two main groups of recreational activities under the direction of extra or semi-military organizations, are hereby established at this general hospital.

"The first group pertains to those recreational activities for enlisted personnel outside of the hospital grounds. Home entertainments, dinners, parties, dances, theatre parties, and like activities fall into this group. The two responsible ends of the machinery for this group are the War Camp Community Service, represented by Mr. Esward Pettitt, executive secretary, as civic end, and Second Lieut. D. C. Drake, assistant morale officer, for the hospital end.

Hereafter in the interest of economy of effort, and to avoid unnecessary duplication and confusion, all forms of recreation under this group will be conducted through this channel.

"The second group pertains to those recreational activities taking place within the hospital grounds. In this group are included entertainments which will probably occur in Welfare buildings, assembly rooms in the hospital and in the wards. The two responsible ends of the machinery of this group are the War Camp Community Service, represented by Mrs. Trowbridge, of the civic end, and the field director of the American Red Cross on duty at this hospital, for the hospital end. The various activities comprehended under this group will be conducted through this more or less elastic channel."

The comparative smoothness and harmony which exists between the various welfare organizations, and the results attained by them, have fully justified the wisdom of the commanding officer in issuing the above quoted memorandum leading to the coordination of the several agencies. Their service has been relatively free from indiscriminate sporadic attempts to administer to the welfare of the patients and enlisted men and as a result there have been practically no manifestations of excessive emotionalism in any of their efforts to care for the best interests of all. On the contrary, the outstanding features of the conduct of all individuals and organizations interested in bolstering up the morale of patients and personnel, at this post, may be described as thoughtful, deliberate and singularly free from sentimental indulgence.

The excellent work of the morale department succeeded in raising the esprit de corps of the officers and men so that the morale of the post rose to a very high degree considering the difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the universal desire to leave the service as it was now considered the war was over.

The importance of viewing the needs and welfare of the

patients from the standpoint of a perspective of years, has at all times been emphasized. It has been pointed out that sentimentalism, as a rule, fails to view the patient from the standpoint of his future needs; that it is essentially effervescent in character, and that its view consists solely of the immediate present. Intellectual attitude, on the other hand, soberly faces the fact that the patient must, in due time, face again, the stern realities of civil life, and insists that nothing must be done to incapacitate him, or to undermine his self-respect, self-reliance, and initiative—all of which are factors essential to success in civil life, when organized relief agencies are not as readily accessible. These cardinal principles have always controlled the work of the morale office at this post.

March 6, 1919, at U. S. A. General Hospital No. 36, was made memorable by the ceremony in connection with the presentation to the post of a large silken national flag. This was a gift from the General O. M. Poe's Woman's Relief Corps No. 8, Auxiliary to the Grand Army of the Republic. One hundred members of this organization assembled in the foyer of the administration building to make the presentation, which was received on the part of the hospital, by Lieut. Col. Cooper, commanding officer.

Mrs. Anna M. Earle, patriotic instructor of the General O. M. Poe's Woman's Relief Corps No. 8 in presenting the flag said that while her organization was formed to serve as best they may, the "Boys in Blue," she felt it was a most fitting thing to do to show their interest in the "Boys in Khaki" as well, and no better symbol of their love for the boys in olive drab could be found than the Stars and Stripes. In the glow of the sheen of Old Glory, she felt the boys in the hospital could be reminded that her organization felt an interest in them.

In addition to Mrs. Earle's speech of presentation, Mrs. Evelyn Grensere, post department, president of the corps, and Mr. Tucker made short addresses. Mrs. McCrum added a touch of patriotic fervor by singing a number of national songs. The flag has been appreciated more and

more since its presentation and has served the double purpose of a national emblem and a geurdon to be gained by that ward which shows the best inspection report. Wherever in the hospital it may be found, it stands for an evidence of the high military esprit and sanitary conditions of the ward.

Of more than ordinary interest is the fact that three Detroit doctors who served as medical officers overseas reported at the hospital to receive their discharges. They were Col. Angus McLean, Lieut. Col. Theodore A. McGraw, and Col. Burt R. Shurley.

The following is a chronologically arranged list of the officers who are now or who were at one time associated with the hospital:

Douglas, Louis R., Capt., Q. M. C., reported October 6, 1918; assigned as construction Q. M.; transferred.

Cooper, A. T., Lieut. Col. M. C. reported, October 30, 1918; assumed command.

Peterson, Robert, Captain, S. C.; reported November 6, 1918; assigned as adjutant.

Urquahart, Roy T., Capt., M. C., reported November 8, 1918; discharged February 22, 1919.

Hemingway, Walter H., 2nd Lt., S. C., reported November 11, 1918; assigned as detachment commander; transferred to U. S. A. General Hospital No. 21, June 3, 1919.

Anderson, Charles E., 2nd Lt. Q. M. C., reported November 14, 1918 for duty as Q. M.; discharged April 4, 1918.

Hatfield, Henry D., Major, M. C., reported November 23, 1918.

Williams, Theo. H., Capt. Q. M. C. reported November 25, 1918 for duty as utilities officer; transfered to Camp Grant on June 20, 1919.

Seeger, Stanley J., 1st Lt. M. C. reported November 27, 1918; discharged January 22, 1919.

Handy, James H., 2nd Lt., Q. M. C., reported November 28, 1918 for duty as assistant to officer in charge of utilities.

Christie, John H., Capt., Q. M. C., reported November 30, 1918 for duty as quartermaster.

Baker, Horace M., 1st Lt., M. C., reported December 1, 1918.

Platner, Wm. D., 1st Lt., Q. M. C., reported December 2, 1918 for duty as assistant to Q. M.; transferred to Langley Field, Va., January 22, 1919.

Siedler, August, 1st Lt., S. C., reported December 3, 1918.

Heine, Austin Wm., 1st Lt., M. C., reported December 5, 1918.

Bradley, Ernest B., Major, M. C., reported December 6, 1918; discharged March 21, 1919.

Burnham, Melvin, Capt., M. C., reported December 7, 1918; transferred to Camp Beauregard, February 9, 1919.

Miller, Charles Dale, 1st Lt., S. C., reported December 7, 1918.

Pope, William Hansford, Capt., M. C., reported December 8, 1918.

Cutter, Erving Samuel, Capt., M. C., reported December 10, 1918; discharged.

Arps, George F., Major, S. C., reported December 12, 1918 for duty as chief of education service.

Bowles, Shirley West, Major, D. C., reported December 12, 1918.

Hood, Frazer, 1st Lt., S. C., reported December 12, 1918; assigned as assistant chief of educational service.

Fox, Delbert Chester, 1st Lt., M. C., reported December 6, 1918; discharged January 28, 1919.

Metheny, Albert Ralstin, Capt., M. C., reported December 16, 1918; transferred January 20 to Camp Grant, Ill.

Marshall, Victor Fred, Capt., M. C., reported December 16, 1918; discharged February 5, 1919.

Gainey, Ralph J., 2nd Lt., Inf., reported December 16, 1918.

Martin, Roy B., 2nd Lt., Q. M. C., reported December 20, 1918 for duty as assistant officer in charge of utilities.

Mitchell, Edward D., Capt., M. C., reported December 25, 1918, discharged March 29, 1919.

Hines, Harley Cameron, 2nd Lt., S. C., reported December 26, 1918.

Baade, Lester F., 1st Lt. Q. M. C., reported December 20, 1918 for duty as assistant to quartermaster.

Shelden, Ellsworth, 1st Lt., M. C., reported December 30, 1918, transferred to Erie Proving Ground, Ohio, January 23, 1919.

Squier, Wm. C., Capt., M. C., reported January 2, 1919.



Armstrong, Arthur S., Capt. M. C., reported January 3, 1919; discharged February 5, 1919.

Allen, Wm. H., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 3, 1919.

Dyas, Frederick G., Major, M. C., reported January 3, 1919.

Ehrhardt, Raymond P., 2nd Lt., Q. M. C., reported January 3, 1919; discharged May 7, 1919.

Crockett, Frank S., Capt., M. C., reported January 6, 1919, discharged February 4, 1919.

McKim, Gordon F., Capt., M. C., reported January 6, 1919; discharged January 16, 1919.

Kirksey, Oscar T., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 7, 1919.

Thomas, Adrian, 2nd. Lt., S. C., reported January 9, 1919.

Hughes, James W., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 11, 1919.

Seale, Joseph P., Capt., M. C., reported January 13, 1919.

Bramhall, Robert N., Capt., reported January 15, 1919.

Klemptner, Dietrich, 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 13, 1919; discharged May 26, 1919.

Sheaff, Phillip A., Major, M. C., reported January 15, 1919; discharged March 30, 1919.

Smith, Francis H., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 18, 1919; discharged March 30, 1919.

Ingher, Erving S., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 22, 1919; discharged May 25, 1919.

Cowen, Leon B., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 23, 1919; transferred to Camp Custer May 21, 1919.

Reudemann, Rudolph H., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 25, 1919; discharged May 26, 1919.

Cole, Frederick S. 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 27, 1919.

Murtha, Arthur V., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported January 29, 1919.

Mebane, Tom S., Capt., M. C., reported January 29, 1919.

Boughton, Guy C., Major, M. C. reported February 3, 1919; discharged Feb. 28, 1919.

Chalet, Jacob N., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported February 5, 1919; discharged May 16, 1919.

Drummond, John F., 1st. Lt., D. C., reported February 3, 1919; discharged May 21, 1919.

Clift, Myron W., Major, M. C., reported February 9, 1919; discharged May 7, 1919.

Shalek, Victor J., 1st. Lt., D. C., reported Feb. 10, 1919; discharged May 4, 1919.

Scholes, Paul Sheldon, 1st. Lt., M. C., reported February 16, 1919.

Harris, Earl R., Capt., M. C., reported February 22, 1919.

Fox, Edward F., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported February 24, 1919; discharged April 24, 1919.

Demong, Charles W., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported February 26, 1919.

Engberg, Edward John, 1st. Lt., M. C., reported February 26, 1919; discharged May 19, 1919.

Kidner, Frederick C., Major, M. C., reported February 27, 1919.

Bittker, I., 1st., Lt., M. C., reported February 28, 1919; discharged.

Leece, Robert H., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported March 2, 1919.

Sinkel, Richard E., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported March 15, 1919.

Stanbro Gregory E., Capt., M. C., reported March 17, 1919.

McRae, Donald H., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported March 18, 1919.

Sensenich, Roscoe L., Major, M. C., reported March 19, 1919.

Leitch, Arthur E., Capt., M. C., reported March 22, 1919; discharged in May.

Sage, Edward O., Capt., M. C., reported March 21 1919.

Niles, Wm. H., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported March 22, 1919; discharged May 26, 1919.

Storey, Carroll L., Capt., M. C., reported March 28, 1919.

Drake, Donald C., 2nd Lt., Inf.

Hawkins, Joseph Francis, Major, M. C.

Ketchum, Walter H., Chaplin U. S. A., reported April 5, 1919.

DeBois, Charles F., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported April 10, 1919.

Arthur, Edwin I., 2nd. Lt. F. A., reported April 10, 1919; assigned as director of general education, educational service.

Brachman, Herman Joseph, Capt., D. C., reported April 16, 1919.

Gardner, Cyrus Bunting, Capt., M. C., reported April 19, 1919.

Nevius, Fred Porter, Capt., M. C. reported April 24, 1919.  
Corbett, John James, Capt., M. C., reported April 29 1919.  
Dwyer, Harry J., 1st. Lt., M. C., reported May 5, 1919.  
Devendorf, Louis E., Capt., M. C. reported May 9, 1919.  
Marden, T. B., Capt., M. C., reported May 12, 1919.  
Conley, B. N., Capt., M. C., reported May 14, 1919.  
VanGorder, George Wilson, Capt., M. C., reported May 14, 1919.

Reye, Heinrich, 1st. Lt., M. C., reported May 17, 1919.  
Pearce, Albert R., Capt., M. C., reported May 19, 1919.  
Johnson, John, 1st. Lt., M. C., reported May 20, 1919.  
Venable, George, 1st. Lt., M. C., reported May 23, 1919.  
Griffin, N. A., Capt., M. C.; transferred to U. S. A., General Hospital No. 31, May 28, 1919.  
Hubbel, Leo, 1st. Lt., D. C., reported May 30, 1919.  
Hawkins, Joseph F., Major, M. C., reported May 31, 1919.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### DESCRIPTION OF PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

United States Army General Hospital No. 36 is located in the City of Detroit, Wayne County, in the State of Michigan. Its latitude is 42, 20 min. north, and its longitude, 83, 6 min. west. The terrain is rolling, the soil, clay, and the climate, salubrious. The roads on the hospital grounds are in good shape, being composed of gravel and concrete. Neighborhood and physical environments are exceptionally favorable and the sanitary status is high.

Organization dates from October 30, 1918, when Col. A. T. Cooper arrived to assume command.

The private patient building which was built in 1915 was used as a temporary and emergency hospital starting Nov. 1, 1918. After the occupation of the main building on February 1, 1919, the building was still used as a unit of the hospital.

Generally speaking, the hospital is bounded on the south by North Grand Boulevard; on the west by Byron Avenue; on the east by Hamilton Boulevard; and on the north by Bethune street. From the central unit any of the buildings

may be reached by under-ground connections. The buildings are heated by hot water, with the exception of the operating department which is served by a direct steam line. This additional equipment was supplied as a precautionary measure against the breaking down of the regular plant. These buildings are placed on a plot of ground containing 19 acres.

The service building which is four stories in height and 195 feet in length, is in the shape of the letter "E." The basement is used for storage purposes and is divided into a butcher shop, refrigerator and refrigerating system, provision stock room, laundry storage room and disinfecting room with disinfector installed complete. There is a corridor in this basement leading in one direction into the engine room, and in another direction, into the laboratory building which is connected with the medical building.

On the first floor of the building are a kitchen, laundry, bakery, cafeteria and two toilets. The second, or messanine floor contains a store room, serving room, office, laundry, ironing room, linen storage, one toilet and a locker room. On the third floor, there are 22 rooms, two toilets, two bath rooms, and two dining rooms with a serving room between. There are also 22 rooms, two toilets, and two baths on the fourth floor. This floor of the building was used for records, accounting, purchasing and receiving rooms, and for quarters for help and clerical force. It also was used for a library which contains 5,000 volumes.

The boiler and engine room occupy a part of the basement and first floor of the service building and are approached by a tunnel or subway through the basement or first floor. There are four boilers of 276 H. P. each of the type of the Sterling Water Tube Boilers and are constructed to operate under steam pressure of 162 pounds to the square inch. This room has installed in it, one complete coal crushing and conveying apparatus, two 150 K. W. turbine driven generators, three wire 250 and 125 volts, generators Turbine, built by the Kerr Turbine Company, one 30-ton Kroeschell Brothers Company's refrigerating

plant, compressor driven by a 12x24 Hamilton Corliss engine, directly connected, and one stack to boiler 184 feet high and 8½ feet at base in diameter and 7 feet at top. The engine room has one feed water heater, one service water heater and three heaters for hot water heating system. In the engine basement there are auxiliary machinery, pumps, hot water circulating pumps for heating system, booster pump for service water, two Hygea filters, the capacity of each being 5,000 gallons per hour, one air compressor, an ice making plant with a capacity for 4,800 pounds in 24 hours, one refrigerator condensor and brine circulating pumps.

Dimensions of the surgical building, called the private patients' building by Ford authorities, are 180x46. This building has three floors and a basement. In the basement are 16 rooms, five toilets, 40 lockers for nurses, stationary bath cabinet and sockets for hot air equipment, and there is also a hydrotherapeutic department installed. On the first floor are 18 rooms, three baths, a diet room, kitchen, dressing room, and utilities room. Rooms in the second and third floors are identical with those on the first floor except that there are 22 rooms on the second floor and 21 rooms on the third floor.

The Operating Pavilion has 24 rooms and is 123x57 feet. It is connected by corridor with the medical building.

The Laboratory Building is a four-story structure with a basement. Its dimensions are 43x60 feet. The first floor has six rooms which are occupied by the pharmacy and the X-Ray Department. The eight rooms on the second floor are used for a bacteriological laboratory, and on the third floor there are also eight rooms. The fourth floor contains five rooms. Through this building runs a tunnel which connects the Service Building with Laboratory Building to the corridor which connects with the Medical Building. There are two passage-ways from the Medical Building to the Laboratory; one by way of the basement, and the other by way of the corridor.

The garage is a building 90x25 feet. In it is room for 12 touring cars, an office, and a repair shop which is equipped with a gasoline tank that has a capacity of 1,000 gallons.

The New Hospital Building has a front 750 feet in length which faces the Grand Boulevard. It is composed of five units of wards and has two wings on the East and West sides which are 270 feet long. The outer units are 50 feet wide. There are four floors and a basement. The center unit contains six floors, 63 toilets, 40 shower baths and 96 private baths. This building was occupied on April 1, 1919.

This building is a reinforced concrete structure and is of red face-brick with limestone trimmings and tile ornamentations of cream color and red. The porches adjoining all floors of the building are of limestone with iron railings. The building is constructed on the unit system but all units are under one roof. The plans call for each of four units to have 96 rooms, each equipped with bath, in addition to the necessary linen closets, diet kitchens, dressing rooms and sterilizing rooms.

The central unit is the administrative and diagnostic building. Partitions for single rooms are installed in only one unit, the other units being left unpartitioned as wards for Army purpose. On the roof of four units are solariums. The roof is paved with red promenade tile.

The building is equipped with seven elevators, nine dumb waiters of the automatic push-button type, wash stands, and a complete ventilating system. Diet kitchens, store rooms, locker rooms, fan rooms, etc., are located in the basement.

The main rotunda is octagonal in shape, the center being two stories high and roofed with glass. In this rotunda are located the information desk and administrative offices. This part of the building is equipped with all the necessary conduits and wiring for signal telephones, tel-autograph, and a pneumatic tube system which connects all officers' and nurses' stations.

West of the rotunda is the telephone exchange which has a 100 station automatic telephone switchboard for intercommunication. Each nurse station will control 24 rooms and an auxiliary telephone switchboard will be installed in each station to control the phones in the 24 rooms.

The hospital water supply comes from Lake St. Clair through the city mains. As the city has no filtration plant, a Hygeia filtration system is in operation in the hospital. Two filters with a capacity of 10,000 gallons per hour are in use. The water supply which is obtained from the head of the Detroit River is treated with liquid hypochlorine gas, one and one-half to three pounds of chemical being used to each 1,000,000 gallons of water. An analysis is made three times per day and is very low in bacteriological count.

The sewage is disposed of through the city sewage system. Kitchen, and other waste matter were at first disposed of by being burned in the furnaces of the hospital boiler room. Later they were hauled away by the municipal garbage disposal wagons.

All toilets and baths are directly connected with the hospital sewer. The Service Building contains 12 toilet rooms and baths, the Surgical Building, four toilet rooms and baths, and the Private Patient Building, 16 toilet rooms and baths.

A hot water heating system is installed in the entire hospital. There is forced circulation direct and indirect and an addition steam heating system for the operating rooms. The hospital is lighted by electricity, the electric current being generated in the power house of the hospital. The system of lighting in the operating room is of nitrogen lamps and X-Ray reflectors on the outside of the skylights, semi-indirect light.

The kitchen and mess of the enlisted personnel were at first located on the first floor of the Service Building. They were later removed to the basement of the left wing of the main building. The mess of the nurses and the

patient officers is located in basement rooms in the east wing of the main building.

The main kitchen in the Service Building is utilized as a kitchen for patients, their mess being in the basement of the central part of the main building. The mess room of duty officers is located on the second floor of the Service Building, and has a separate kitchen as provided by Army regulations.

The laundry of the hospital is equipped with three washers, 21 extractors, a dry room, dry room tumbler, a steam mangelm, two electric ironers, and a steam press. All of this equipment is operated by independent motors attached to each machine. The machinery was manufactured by the Troy Laundry Company of Chicago, Ill.

Duty officers live outside of the hospital and are not quartered on the hospital grounds. The nurses were at first quartered on the third floor of the Surgical Building but were later removed to the third and fourth floors of the east wing of the main building.

The hospital does not boast a chapel, but non-sectarian services are held each Sunday morning and evening in the Y. M. C. A. hut and are conducted by the chaplain, Walter H. Ketchum. Mass is said every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock in the K. of C. solarium by Detroit priests.

Administration offices for the hospital were at first established on the first floor of the Surgical Building but on the occupancy of the main building were later moved to the first floor in the central part of the main building. Separate offices were made by constructing railings four feet in height. Offices of the chief of medical service and the chief of surgical service are in the operating pavilion. The chief of education service has an office in his own department.

The dispensary which is located in the Laboratory Building has a complete stock of pharmaceuticals and is equipped with all modern appliances. It supplies all the patients and members of the personnel with medicines and drugs.



The Department of Head Surgery or the eye, ear, nose, and throat clinic, is located on the third floor of the Laboratory Building. It has a completely equipped dark room, an office, a treatment room, and an operating room.

The fully-equipped X-Ray Department is located on the first floor of the Laboratory Building. The department consists of four rooms and one dark room.

The dental clinic which is also located on the Laboratory Building contains four rooms. Clinical laboratories, the morgue, orthopedic workshop, and animal house are also in the Laboratory Building.

Hospital annexes include the post exchange which is located in the basement of the main building, the Y. M. C. A. hut which was erected west of the service building and is one of the best in the country, and the Red Cross house, which was built by reconstructing two overseas emergency huts, and which is located between the main and surgical buildings.

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## CHAPTER IV

### THE SURGICAL SERVICE

The Surgical Service of the U. S. Army General Hospital No. 36, Detroit, Michigan, was organized November 16, 1918, Major Henry D. Hatfield, M. C., being appointed on that date as chief of the Service, being succeeded by Major Frederick G. Dyas, M. C., January 7, 1919, who has served as Chief of the Surgical Service to the present date. The subdivision of the Service into sections progressed as the amount of work enlarged until the service was definitely organized composing the following sections:

- (a) General Surgery
- (b) Orthopedic Surgery
- (c) Head Surgery
- (d) Genito—Urinary Surgery, Syphilology and Dermatology.
- (e) Neurology
- (f) Roentgenology
- (g) Obstetric

The equipment has been the permanent fixtures of the Henry Ford Hospital to which the War Department has added liberally as supplies were needed.

Patients have been cared for in wards with bed capacity of about 35 to 90 to each ward. A close co-operation is maintained in the treatment of every case with the several divisions of the Surgical Service and with the other Services and Departments of the Hospital, patients frequently receiving care and attention simultaneously in more than one section and have the benefit of frequent and numerous consultations, X-Ray examinations and Laboratory analysis and reports, etc.

Two medical officers, when possible, a Captain and a Lieutenant are assigned to the large wards, and usually perform the operations upon cases in their ward when necessary under the direction of their Chief of Service.

The first operation, appendectomy, was performed December 23, 1918. The operations performed have been varying in character and many have been of great interest.

A list of operations performed during the first six months is as follows:

Name of Operation	No.
Abscess Incision and drainage sub-maxillary .....	1
Abscess Inguinal Lymph adeniti Suppurative.....	3
Abscess Post Cervical .....	1
Abscess Peri Nephritic .....	1
Abscess Umbilical .....	1
Abscess Periurethral .....	1
Abscess Unclassified .....	4
Abscess Vulvo-vaginal .....	1
Amputation finger .....	2
Amputation toe .....	2
Appendectomy .....	16
"Brisement Face" shoulder .....	2
Bone Graft complete .....	1
Excision, Fistula in ano .....	1
Fasciotomy .....	1
Gastro Euterostomy Postenor .....	1
Herniotomy Bilateral.....	2
Herniotomy left .....	17

Herniotomy following appendectomy .....	1
Herniotomy right .....	14
Hemorrhoidectomy .....	8
Incision and drainage cellulitis .....	1
Incision exsaporatory to Patilla ..	1
Incision erucial for carbuncle .....	3
Incision old sinue and bone position corrected ..	1
Incision of drainage knee .....	1
Incision and drainage scrotum .....	1
Bone Graft, first stage .....	2
Bone Graft, second stage .....	1
Bone Wireing with Kangaroo tendon .....	1
Circumcision .....	2
Excision Angionia .....	1
Costectomy .....	1
Excision Bone Tumor .....	1
Excision cervical glands ....	1
Operation for Hallux Valgus .....	1
Oophoro-salpingectomy .....	1
Puncture exploratory of chest .....	1
Pyelotomy .....	1
Reduction Collis' fracture ..	1
Reduction Potts' Fracture .....	1
Removal Foreign Body .....	6
Removal Uanes Plates .....	1
Removal Polypus Aural .....	1
Removal Polypus Nasal .....	2
Removal Semilunar Cartilages .....	1
Resection Rib .....	2
Resection Scar Tissue .....	13
Resection Sebaceous Cyst .....	1
Resection Stump (Plastic) .....	4
Resection Sub-Mucous (Nasal) ..	1
Suture, vessel for hemorrhage ..	1
Sture Nerve .....	1
Uaparatomy exploratory .....	1
Ligation Varicose Veins .....	1
Lipomectomy .....	2
Mastoidectomy .....	1
Nephro Pithotomy .....	1
Nerve Exploration .....	4
Ostectomy .....	5
Ostectomy .....	1
Wound Gun Shot Excision of .....	1
Wrenching of Foot and Plaster Flexation .....	1
Suture Laceration .....	7
Sequestrectomy .....	

Tonsilectomy .....	73
Tendon Transplant .....	1
Varicocele .....	1

During the month of June the number of operations performed has exceeded in number those performed in any preceeding month.

(a) General Surgery.

The Section of General Surgery was organized November 16, 1918, Major Henry L. Hatfield, M. C., chief of the Surgical Service, acting also as chief of the Section from November 16, 1918 until January 7, 1919, when he was succeeded by Major Frederick G. Dyas, M. C., who has served in the same capacity to the present date.

The following officers of the Medical Corps have been on duty in the Section of General Surgery as Ward Surgeons

(1) 1st. Capt. Stanley J. Seegar, M. C., from November 27, 1918 to December 15, 1918.

(2) Capt. William Hansford Pope, M. C., from December 9, 1918 to the present date.

(3) Capt. Albert R. Matheny, M. C., from December 17, 1918 to January 17, 1919.

(4) Capt. Victor F. Marshall, M. C., from December 17, 1918 to February 4, 1919.

(5) 1st Lieut. Edward F. Fox, M. C., from February 24, 1919 to March 23, 1919.

(6) 1st. Lieut.. Charles W. Demong, M. C., from February 26, 1919 to April 1, 1919.

(7) 1st. Lieut. Robert H. Leece, M. C., from March 2, 1919, to present date.

(8) Capt. Matthias Ambrose Wagner, M. C., from March 3, 1919 to April 22, 1919.

(9) Capt. Gregory E. Stanboro, M. C., from March 17, 1919 to the present date.

(10) 1st. Lieut. Donald H. McRae, M. C., from March 18, 1919 to present date.

(11) Capt. Arthur E. Ueitch, M. C., from March 22, 1919 to May 27, 1919.

(12) Capt. Cynes Bunting Lardner, M. C., from April 19, 1919 to present time.

(13) Capt. Lever Flagel Stewart, M. C., from May 5, 1919 to May 22, 1919.

(14) 1st Lieut. Arthur V. Murtha, May 23, 1919, to present date.

On March 21, 1919, Captain Edward O. Sage, M. C., reported for duty and was assigned to the Surgical Service as anaesthetist and served as such until the present date.

The Section of General Surgery has been subdivided into Clean and Septic Surgery, and every precaution taken to prevent clean cases from becoming infected, the number of accidental infections being reduced to a minimum and of seldom occurrence.

In the treatment of infected cases the Carrel-Dakin treatment has been used whenever the case has been one suitable to treatment by that method with very satisfactory results. A large amount of work in the septic wards has consisted of redressing wounds, an average of over 150 dressings daily being done.

(b) The Orthopaedic Section.

The Orthopaedic Section of the Surgical Service of this hospital was instituted on February 3rd, with Major Guy C. Boughton, M. C., in charge. Major Boughton had an assistant, 1st Lieut. T. S. Mebane. During February the work almost entirely consisted in organization as there were very few patients. Major Boughton prepared the way for an efficient war organization and for a Physio-Therapeutic Department and Brace shop.

On February 27, 1919, Major Boughton was relieved and was succeeded by Major T. C. Kidner who had just returned from 20 months' overseas service. At this time there were about 30 orthopaedic patients all of them overseas cases. 1st Lieut. Isadore I. Bittker, M. C., 1st Lieut. L. E. Cowan, 1st Lieut. J. H. Chalat, were assigned to the service at this time with Lieut. Mebane.

During the month of March the service grew rapidly to 150 patients. Wards 8 and 9 in the main building were developed as orthopaedic wards and operations for correction of deformities and other orthopaedic procedures were instituted.

In March, Miss Lippett was assigned to the hospital as Chief Aid in Physio-Therapy and her department at first was started in the basement of the Surgical building; but later it was moved to the first floor of the main building. Mr. Freeman of the Y. M. C. A. was, with his own consent, also assigned to the Orthopaedic service and to do the heavier forms of massage, to give gymnastic and corrective exercises to the patients and greatly assisted in organizing it.

During April and May the service continued to grow and wards eleven, thirteen and part of ten were taken over, with an overflow into ward twelve.

By the middle of May the service consisted of about 275 beds.

In April, Capt. C. L. Storey was assigned to duty at the hospital and took charge of the Physio-Therapeutic work and Brace Shop which had been started in the Laboratory Building. Mr. George Moldovan was hired as brass maker and the shop rapidly grew providing splints and braces in sufficient quantity for the use of the whole service.

Early in May, Capt. George W. Van Gorder was assigned to duty at the hospital and took over Capt. Mebane's work, Capt. Mebane being ordered to the Walter Reed Hospital at Washington for special instruction.

During May, Captain U. Devendorf, Captain T. B. Marsden and Lieut. D. H. McRae were assigned to duty in this section and Lieutenants Bittker, Cowen and Chalat were transferred or released from the service.

At the present time the service is gradually decreasing in size as patients are discharged, cured, or on C. C. D. certificates. Much corrective and reconstruction work has been accomplished.

#### (d) Genito Urinary Section.

The section of Genito-Urinary Surgery of the Surgical Service was organized as a section January 6, 1919 by Captain Bordon F. McKim, M. C.

The officers who have been in charge of this section are:

(1) Capt. Gordon F. McKim, M. C., from January 4, 1919 to January 17, 1919.

(2) Capt. Frank S. Crockett, M. C., from January 17, 1919 to February 4, 1919.

(3) 1st. Lieut. Frederick H. Cole, M. C., from February 1, 1919 to present date.

The work of the section embraces General Urology and Dermatology. The equipment of the section consists of Salvarsan apparatus, Cystoscopic and the usual Genito-Urinary surgical instruments.

The patients requiring treatment by this section have been under the care of the chiefs of the section assisted by the following ward surgeons.

(1) 1st. Lieut. Leon B. Cowen, M. C., from January 23, 1919 to May 16, 1919.

(2) 1st. Lieut. Rudolph Rudman, M. C., from January 25, 1919 to May 26, 1919.

(3) Capt. Clarence Herbert Belknap, M. C., from June 7, 1919 to present date.

(e) Neurology.

The section of Neurology of the Surgical Service was instituted at the time 1st. Lieut. Edward J. Engberg, M. C., reported for duty, February 26, 1919, who had charge as chief of the section until May 17, 1919 when he was succeeded by 1st. Lieut. Henrich Albert Reye, M. C., who has been chief of the section to the present date.

(f) Roentgenology.

This department has been organized as a section of the Surgical Service since the hospital was taken over by the Government. Actual work, however, began on January 8th.

First officer in charge—Capt. Melvin P. Burnham to February 12.

Second officer in charge—Maj. Myron O. Clift, February 12 to May 13.

Present officer in charge—Capt. Bernard M. Conley, May 13 to present date.

Lieut. Irving S. Ingber served as Roentgenologist from January 23, 1919 to May 27, 1919.

There are no subdivisions of this section.

Equipment of the X-Ray laboratory includes two complete X-Ray machines and a Bedside unit for use in the wards. The original installment of the Ford Hospital is a large Wapple machine that may be used in either of two rooms. One room containing an upright fluoroscope and the other a table with tube stand. The Army had another machine and table installed and in operation around the middle of January. The department is well equipped throughout.

(g) The Obstetrical Section.

The obstetrical Section of the Surgical Service is in charge of 1st. Lieut. William H. Pope, M. C. As a section, the equipment is complete in every detail including delivery room, sterilization room, dressing room and nursery.

Surgical clinics are given twice weekly at which all Medical Officers are requested to attend..

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## CHAPTER V.

### MEDICAL SERVICE

The Medical Service was organized in December, 1918, with Major Ernest B. Bradley, M. C., as Chief of Service, and Captain Irving S. Cutter, M. C., Assistant.

Major Philip A. Sheaff, M. C., reported at this Hospital on January 15, 1919, as Chief of Service and continued until March 19, 1919, when he was succeeded by the present Chief of Service, Major Roscoe L. Sensenich, M. C., with Captain Robert N. Bramhall, M. C., as Assistant Chief.

Of the officers assigned to the Medical Service, the following have been relieved from duty at this post either by discharge or transfer.

Major Ernest B. Bradley, reported Dec. 1918, discharged.

Major Philip A. Sheaff, reported Jan. 15, 1919, discharged.

Capt. Irving S. Cutter, reported Dec. 10, 1918, discharged.

Capt. Henry E. Griffin, reported April 29, 1919, transferred.

Capt. Earl R. Harris, reported Feb. 22, 1919, transferred to another department.



Lieut. Ellsworth Sheldon, reported Dec. 30, 1918, transferred.

Lieut. Delbert C. Fox reported Dec. 16, 1918, discharged.

Lieut. Francis H. Smith, reported Jan. 18, 1919, discharged.

Lieut. Wm. H. Niles, reported March 22, 1919, discharged.

Lieut. Dietrich H. Klemptner, reported Jan. 13, 1919, discharged.

The following officers are at this time on duty assigned to the Medical Service.

Major Roscoe L. Sensenich, reported march 19, 1919.  
Chief of Medical Service.

Lieut. Robert N. Bramhall, reported Jan. 13, 1919. Assistant Chief of Medical Service.

Capt. Albert R. Pearce, reported May 19, 1919.

Capt. John J. Corbett, reported April 29, 1918.

Capt. Fred P. Nevius, assigned April 29, 1919.

Lieut. William H. Allen, assigned May 23, 1919.

Lieut. Harry J. Dwyer, reported May 4, 1919.

Lieut. Chas. F. DuBois, reported April 10, 1919.

Lieut. James W. Hughes, reported Jan. 11, 1919.

Lieut. Oscar T. Kirksey, assigned March 24, 1919.

#### Organization.

The organization of the Medical Service is best shown by the following schematic drawing:

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CHIEF	ASST. CHIEF
Property Room---Receiving Officer	Consultant
Sick Officers and Nurses	Demobilization Board
Ward Surgeons	Ward Surgeons
General Medicine	Contageous Diseases
Group 1 --- General Medical	Acute Resp. Diseases
Group 2 --- Heart and Vascular	Contagious---Exonthemata
Group 3 --- Gastro Intestinal	Diphtheria---Etc.
Group 4 --- Psychiatric	Tuberculosis

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The added function of this Hospital as a demobilizing point for soldiers who have recovered, has made the organization of a Demobilization Board for the Medical Service necessary. This Board is headed directly by the Assistant Chief of Service, Captain Robert N. Bramhall, with Lieutenant H. J. Dwyer as a member. The Ward Surgeon having charge of the particular case being considered acts on this Board. In all C. D. D. cases, the Chief of Service acts with the Assistant Chief and Ward Surgeon.

Close touch is maintained between the officers of the service by means of a daily conference in the Office of the Chief of Service, at which time new regulations are studied and daily problems of the service discussed. Much interest is manifested and benefit has been derived from daily clinics held in the amphitheatre, two periods each week being given over to consideration of medical cases presented by the various Ward Surgeons.

The closest co-operation has been maintained between the Medical service and all other services in the Hospital, and consultations are freely given from one service to the other.

The Medical Service has received in excess of 50% of the 2,040 admissions to the Hospital. Many of those from overseas were convalescent to such a point that only a short residence in the Hospital was required. An average of approximately 240 patients remained daily on this service. The highest number being cared for in Medical Wards at one time was 360.

The first cases admitted to Hospital were from the Command in January, 1919, and were sufferers from Influenza. This epidemic produced approximately 150 cases. There were none critically ill, and there were no deaths. Daily inspection of the command was made and strict isolation maintained.

The first overseas cases were admitted on Feb. 20, 1919, and numbered 14. These were principally men convalescent from influenza and pneumonia and cases bearing

diagnosis of functional heart disorders. Later many gassed cases in various stages of convalescence were admitted. It was required that all admissions to the Medical Service be given a urine examination and a leucocyte count. With the admission of so many old respiratory cases, it was additionally required that all respiratory cases have a complete blood examination and an X-ray study of the chest in addition to the usual physical examinations.

Every safeguard was imposed in order that no respiratory conditions might be overlooked. Old fluids and tuberculosis have been found. There have been only 8 acute pneumonias treated during the acute stage on this service. Seven of these were broncho-pneumonic in type. Chronic Bronchitis has been very common, and asthma of occasional occurrence. Most of these have improved under treatment and have been discharged. Two cases showing no improvement have been transferred to other hospitals better situated for their care. A few cases of tuberculosis have been found and transferred to specially designated hospitals for care.

Following the respiratory cases in frequency came the cases of Organic heart disease, of which Mitral Insufficiency was not common, with Mitral Stenosis next and a few cases with double mitral lesions. There were a few aortic stenoses and some aortic insufficiencies. Here again the X-Ray was used in many cases as an aid to study both in measurement of outline and fleuroscopic observation of heart action.

Arthritis cases have been common and have been made the subject of exhaustive examination for possible focal infections. The condition of nose, throat, ears, sinuses and teeth is investigated. Bacteriological and X-Ray examinations are made. Blood studies are made. Genito-urinary conditions are investigated. The Orthopaedic Surgeon is consulted and involved joints are studied by X-Ray. In the treatment of these cases, the Department of Physiotherapy has been of great assistance.

Gastro-intestinal cases have been given routine blood examinations. Frequent fractional examinations of stomach contents and X-Ray studies both by fleuroscope and plate. Focal infections are searched for. Feces are examined frequently. Duodenal feeding has been necessary in a number of instances. Very good results have been obtained in treatment of these cases. Cases of Duodenal Ulcer without organic pyloric obstruction were treated through the duodenal tube. One case of duodenal ulcer with organic pyloric obstruction went to operation, Gastro enterostomy, and is now free from symptoms. Amoeba were found in the feces in two cases in the Hospital. These were the only intestinal parasites found.

There have been 20 cases of Nephritis. These have been under close observation. Chemical blood findings have been studied by comparison with urinary findings under regulated diet. Kidney efficiency tests were done and patients have been retained in Hospital until a recovery has been made or it is determined that the maximum benefit has been received.

Hyperthyroidism has been of comparative frequency; some of these cases existed prior to entry into service. Appropriate treatment with rest has been tried; surgical consultation has been requested. Many have improved very markedly; some have been discharged on C. D. D. and two have been operated on with marked improvement.

One case of diabetes has been under very careful observation and treatment, not making favorable progress.

One case of pernicious anemia has improved slightly under treatment.

One case of hypertrophic cirrhosis of the liver has been admitted.

### **Contagious Diseases.**

Cases of contagious diseases have been very small in number, as follows:

Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Measles, German Measles, Diphtheria, Diphtheria Carriers and Erysipelas.

Acute respiratory diseases have been isolated as contagious.

The most rigid isolation and quarantine is established in all contagious cases. Attendants, who are also isolated, are provided for each type of contagious disease. No cross infections from one type of contagious disease to a patient suffering from a different type have occurred at this Hospital.

### **Neuro-Psychiatric Service.**

This Department was organized by Captain Engberg, M. C., during the month of February, 1919. He remained in charge of the section until May 17, 1919, when he obtained his discharge from the service. His place was taken by Lieutenant H. A. Reye, M. C.

The work, on the whole, has consisted mainly in consultations with the other members of the tariff. No separate neuro-psychiatric ward was ever established here. Cases of cerebro-spinal lues and psychotic patients were promptly recommended for transfer to special hospitals. Functional nervous cases have been kept here for treatment. A fair proportion of hysterias were discovered and treated successfully by persuasion, suggestion of hysterias were discovered and treated successfully by persuasion, suggestion and physio-therapy. Special attention has been paid to the attitude of patients, and much good has been achieved by pointing out to them their faulty re-actions and by encouraging them in regaining their confidence and faith in themselves.

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## **CHAPTER VI.**

### **THE EDUCATIONAL SERVICE**

Major George F. Arps, Sanitary Corps, Chief of Educational Service.

1st. Lieut. Frazer Hood, Sanitary Corps, Director of Division of Psychology and Statistics.

2nd. Lieut. Edwin I. Arthur, Field Artillery, Director of Division General Education.

Mr. I. D. Charlton, Director of Division Technical Education.

2nd. Lieut. Donald C. Drake, Infantry, Director of Division Recreation.

2nd. Lieut. Harley C. Hines, Sanitary Corps, Editor in Chief, "Azuwer".

In the scheme of rehabilitation of disabled soldiers and sailors returning from the front, this department of the U. S. Army General Hospital No. 36, has a variety of services to perform. In order the more efficiently to function in the discharge of its duties, the Educational work is apportioned among four Divisions: The Psychological and Statistical, the General, the Technical and the Recreational. The specific work of each division converges upon the central aim of the Reconstruction purpose of the Hospital as a whole, namely the restoration to full mental and bodily vigor of each patient who is received. The general aim is to restore the disabled man physically and mentally. To make him as good a man, economically and socially, as he was before the injuries received in line of duty abbreviated his usefulness—this is the general purpose of this Hospital.

To the end that each man may again function economically as efficiently as before, or better, the first aim is to make him well. But this end cannot be attained as quickly and satisfactorily, if the entire energies of this institution are directed solely upon his physical restoration. It has been found that by giving the wounded man something to do during the often long trying period of convalescence he is helped out of the mire of despondence and discouragement in which he too often falls, and thereby hastens his recovery. The experience in Europe soon after the beginning of the war as well as experiments in private institutions before the war, establishes the value of occupational therapy. Therefore, through the agency of the Educational Service, a man is given occupational therapy—he is given something to do that will work towards curing him physically and at the same time giving him a motive or special in-

terest back of it. It is a sound pedagogical principle that no matter how instrumental a study may be, for the time being at least, it must assume the importance of an end in itself, if it is later to be efficient as a means. Hence the use of occupational exercise, instead of mere exercise for a man aiming at complete recovery. If a man has lost an arm, the surgical service is charged with the duty of either equipping him with an artificial member or the proper treatment that will insure him against fatal sequelae, but it falls to the Educational Service to see that he learns to use the artificial member in as short a time as possible, or lacking this member teach him to make the finger co-ordinations and movement that the missing arm was required to make. In supplying a man with an artificial arm we see that it is equipped with just those appliances that are adapted to the man's particular needs—a hook for certain kinds of work, a clamp for others, or a properly shaped hand may be attached for aesthetic purposes. Here the surgical and educational work is complementary. Again, besides amputation, there are many varieties of cases. One may be restored physically by outdoor work on the hospital farm, another by mechanical work or by the many types of light industrial work provided under expert instructors.

Again, our aim is to make the man feel that he is once more a social being—that he must connect up with and function as a member of society, just as he did before his temporary disability. It is obvious here, that to attain this end, we must also undertake the task of educating society to maintain the right attitude towards him—not to sympathize with him too much, not to regard him as an object of pity, but consider him as an integral member of society and of the nation at large—just as well equipped as any one to make his own honest living.

Another aim of this department is to help the patient specifically to function educationally. In his educational development he must be made as efficient as possible in the time he is confined to the Hospital. The aim is constantly to make him a better trained and educated man than he

was before he joined the army—to increase his personal efficiency. For instance, one of the hospitals like ours, which has been in operation some time was discharging a man who had lost his right hand. He never received any schooling except what he received in the hospital. At first he was sullen and refused to give certain information because he said: "If you talk too much, you get arrested." This was a man grievously handicapped, not only physically, but socially and educationally. But through working with him at his bedside, he became interested in learning to use his left hand in place of his right. It was discovered that he had always had a thirst for knowledge, but had never had an opportunity to attend school in Europe or this country. He was taught to read and write. Then he began to study English and simple mathematics, and he goes out able to write a good letter, or otherwise express himself in writing and with means to gratify his thirst for knowledge. Such an educated and trained man, when he goes out from a rehabilitation hospital, will not be a drag on any community.

The above instance is merely one among many, showing the results of experience in a hospital like this one. Another type of educational work, while not as spectacular is just as important, is what we do with men who have had educational training, but which has been interrupted by service in the army. We have men here who are completing their college entrance requirement, or working out problems in engineering, chemistry or some other science. The problem here, as before, is to make the man personally efficient, and adjust him to the educational requirements of army or civil life.

The instructors are nearly all limited service men, with college and university training—men who enlisted in the army at a financial sacrifice and each is specially trained in his particular line. The course of instruction covers a variety of subjects from automobile repair work and mechanical trades to introductory work in the science and professions. A man can learn a trade or learn to be more pro-



ficient in a trade he has previously followed—can complete his preparation for college, or resume conditions precedent to taking up professional studies in law, medicine or engineering.

The reconstruction of disabled men begins at the bedside—as soon as the medical and surgical experts permit. This bedside and chair instruction is given by young women trained in occupational therapy. They give work to patients in early convalescent stages. They help the men develop the proper attitude toward themselves and toward their future outlook in life. The patient may learn basketry, weaving, wood-carving, modeling or other lines of hand work. His chief interest is taken away from his discomforts or his disability, and he is made to feel some sense of responsibility, toward himself and others. When he is strong enough he is taught some of the more difficult handicraft or industrial arts, telegraphy, automobile construction, academic instruction, the principles of electricity, etc. No time is lost in the work of physical and mental reconstruction, and often being in the atmosphere of U. S. Army General Hospital No. 36, the patient begins to feel as if he were just as useful an individual as any of his brothers on the outside.

The actual reconstruction work with patients in this Hospital did not begin until February, 1919, although Major George F. Arps, Chief Educational Officer, and 1st. Lieut. Frazer Hood, director of the Division of Psychology and Statistics reported for duty on December 12, 1918. At this time there were no overseas patients for the reason that the main building of the Hospital plant was not completed, and the buildings available were already taxed to their capacity to accommodate the enlisted personnel and nurses, together with the executive officer. There were 28 officers, 46 nurses, and some four hundred enlisted men. Of this number there were only two officers and one sergeant, 1st class, composing the personnel in the Educational Service.

On December 20 four sergeants, 4 corporals, and 5 priv-

ates reported for educational work and on December 24; this number was augmented by sixteen men from Camp Greenleaf, Ga. On December 26, 2nd. Lieutenant H. C. Hines reported for duty and was assigned to the Educational Service. In January, 1919, one sergeant 1st. class, was sent from Walter Reed and assigned to the Educational Service, and the force was further increased by the addition of three reconstruction aides, whose services had been requested some weeks before. The month of February saw the addition of nine more aides, and the Director of Technical education, Mr. I. D. Charlton. March 1, Miss Rebecca A. Adams reported from Walter Reed Hospital as Chief Head Aide, and on the 29th, one more aide was added to the staff.

Although the actual work of instruction was not started until the last day of February, there was a vast amount of preliminary work done. During these preceding months the work consisted in getting the forces organized, superintending the alterations necessary to be made in the building for use in educational work, and by, receiving, and assembling the equipment.

During all this time the Chief Educational Officer was using what time he could take from his other duties in arousing a local interest in the Hospital, spending some time among the daily papers, through which he touched the masses, and with a number of local patriotic organizations, through which he was able to supplement the funds at the disposal of the Reconstruction Service. That this time and energy were profitably spent is evidenced by the fact that the hospital has never been the subject of carping criticism by the press, and positively, the fact that there has been a wholesome support, in money and service from the city of Detroit.

The time covered by this sketch is only two months, beginning with the last day of February and ending the 30th day of April—too short a period for any valuable generalization to be made, but long enough to forecast at least the direction of the movement.

## Organization.

The controlling idea in the organization is that of contributing to the restoration of the patient and co-ordinating the energies of the reconstructive forces with the agencies of the medical and surgical program to this end. Reconstruction functions in three distinct but mutually complementary phases. There is the work in General Education, in Technical Education, and the work of the aides in handicraft, each and all together being primarily different kinds of Occupational Therapy.

1. General education. Here we have academic subjects taught from reading and writing to advanced subjects in English, mathematics, and economics. Each subject is pursued primarily as a means towards diverting the patient's mind from his own ailments and disability, to the end that his physical recovery may be hastened. In addition to these ideational subjects there are typewriting, learning to use mechanical calculators, and bookkeeping--subjects that combine ideational and motor activities. In these latter courses the patient is given opportunities for developing muscular co-ordinations that have either never have been acquired or else broken up by injuries received.

2. Technical Educational. In the organization of the educational work in this hospital there are included some subjects that on grounds of pure logical classification might more properly be included under general education, but for practical consideration are under the direction of the Director of Technical Education.

Under this division, then, we have:

(a) Courses in Auto-Mechanics. Here the student learns the different parts and their functions, of automobile carriages. He learns to take apart the mechanism of an automobile—its grosser parts and the finer parts, as in the motor, etc. The work is practical, but there is enough of general theory to add zest to the course.

(b) There is the course in General Mechanics. Familiarity with the actual machine is given as well as general

theory of mechanics. The workshop is well equipped with band saws, lathes, drills, etc.

(c) There is the course in shoe cobbling, using the most approved and the latest machines in this trade.

(d) Then we have courses in wood-working, cabinet making, pattern making, as well as the coarser work in carpentry, blacksmithing, etc.

(e) In the more refined technical subjects we have courses in drafting, sign painting, including show card work; electricity, with special reference to telegraphy, telephony, and electric lighting. In addition to these we have a small well-selected chemical laboratory, which is used in close connection with a course in agriculture.

(f) We have courses in Photography—learning to take pictures, develop negatives, and the chemistry connected therewith is learned.

(g) Then we have a well-equipped printing shop, where the principles of job printing is taught, together with the system of cost accounting.

### Occupational Therapy.

3. On February 28, in two newly opened wards, Reconstruction Aides began the occupational work which has steadily increased in scope and popularity until the present date.

Such projects as basket making, rug weaving, wood carving, bead and leather work, netting and knotting, wood construction, block printing and stencilling have aroused spontaneous interest making the aide's chief care the providing of materials, rather than the recruiting of pupils.

While all such ward work is occupational and diversional, certain types, such as rug weaving and basketry are made directly curative through the re-educating of muscles. Miss Jennie A. Turner, a woman highly trained in decoration and design, and with years of experience in advanced weaving as head of that department, for the Commission for the Blind in Boston, began the weaving here upon

Ward Eleven with two rug looms. An interest in various types of hand and foot weaving grew, a center for weaving, oriental tying, and dying was opened in Ward Seventeen, thereby making the work easily accesible to patients from all wards.

Co-operation with the Ward Surgeons, an indispensable factor in curative work, began when Captain Carroll L. Storey addressed the Educational Service on "Curative Ward Work." Since then, Miss Turner has interviewed every ward surgeon in the hospital and several of them have made personal visits to the weaving room, afterwards prescribing rug or pattern weaving for special patients.

Early in March, Miss R. A. Wilbur opened a studio in Ward seventeen for special instructions in Poster and Cartoon work, while in the same ward, the jewelry and metal work shop was equipped and launched under the direction of Mrs. Elizabeth Hadjisky.

These two courses at once became popular and have done creditable work turning out not finished artists or jewelers, but amateurs able to do pleasing posters, cartoons and oil sketches, and to plan and execute handsome jewelry, engraving and metal work of an interesting type.

A department of Hospital Social Service was started on April 14th. The function of this department is to assist in arousing interest in the men in some form of Educational work which may help them in returning to their former occupation. Also it assists them to get in touch with the departments dealing with the questions of Government Insurance, compensation and the Federal Board for Vocational Education.

Total number of patients enrolled since begining .....	846
Total number enrolled in General Education .....	726
Total number enrolled in Technical Education .....	534
Total number enrolled in Handwork (Artercraft) .....	522
Number of Instructors .....	45
In general Education:	
Enlisted men .....	3

Aides .....	8	
Civilians .....	1	
	—	12
<b>In Technical Education:</b>		
Enlisted Men .....	12	
Aides .....	3	
Civilians .....	2	
	—	17
In Aides Work (handwork and bedside)	16	
Number of courses offered .....		56
General Education .....	35	
Technical Education .....	21	

### **The Following Is a List of Courses Offered**

Advertising	Trigonometry
Algebra	Agricultural Theory
Arithmetic "A"	Gardening
Arithmetic "B"	Auto Mechanics
Bookkeeping	Bookbinding
Calculating Machine	Concrete Work
Business Administration	Drafting
Business Penmanship	Electricity
Chemistry	Machine Shop
Civil Service	Mechanics, General
Commercial Arithmetic	Painting
Commercial Art	Sign Painting
Commercial Correspondence	Photography
Commercial Law	Plumbing
Composition	Printing
Drawing	Proof Reading
English 1	Shoe Shop
English 4	Telegraphy
Geometry	Wireless (Operator)
Hospital Service	Radio Electrician
Journalism	Transportation
Penmanship 1	Woodworking
Penmanship 2	Carpentry
Salesmanship	Cabinet Making
Spanish	Pattern Making
Stenography	Handiwork
Typewriting	Farm Accounting
Reading	Music
Spelling	Blacksmithing
Academic-Bedside	French 1
Cartooning	French 2
	Technical—Bedside.

## CHAPTER VII.

### DENTAL CORPS

Maj. Shirley W. Bowles, Dental Corps, Chief of Service.

Capt. Cline S. Beurmann, Dental Corps.

Capt. H. J. Brachmann, Dental Corps.

Lieut. John F. Drummond, Dental Corps.

Lieut. Victor J. Shalek, Dental Corps.

Lieut. George C. Hubbel, Dental Corps.

The history of the Dental Service at this Hospital dates from December 12, 1918, when Maj. Shirley W. Bowles, D. C., arrived from Base Hospital No. 127, Camp McClellan, Ala., and was assigned as Chief of the Dental Service. Maj. Bowles continued in that position up to the discontinuance of the hospital as an Army institution.

Five assistants have been assigned to serve in the clinic since Maj. Bowles' arrival at this post. Lieut. Drummond was the first to arrive, coming here on Feb. 3. He received his honorable discharge from this post on May 21. Second to appear was Lieut. Shalek, who left on May 3. Capt. Bennmann, served less than a month. His service dates from May 20 to June 15. The two remaining officers are Capt. Brachmann and Lieut. Hubbel. Capt. Brachmann reported on April 21 and Lieut. Hubbel on May 30.

In organizing his work in four rooms on the third floor in the Laboratory Building, assigned as a dental clinic by Col. A. T. Cooper, one of the first steps taken by Maj. Bowles was to request the assignment of three dental surgeons as assistants in his clinic.

Cases requiring dental treatment at the Army Hospital were at first assigned to Fort Wayne as no equipment had arrived at the hospital. On December 14, 1918, a detachment of 400 men reported at the hospital. The main building was not completed at that time and as there were no rooms prepared to quarter the men, all available rooms in the Laboratory Building including those of the Dental Clinic were used as barracks for the soldiers.

The men were not moved from these rooms until the first of February when special plumbing for the installation of fountain cuspidors, surgical basins, and steam sterilizers was started. This work, together with the painting of the walls and floors was completed by the Construction Quartermaster the latter part of February.

The first equipment received at the hospital was a portable outfit which was brought by Lieut. Shalek when he reported for duty. This outfit was used to care for all emergency cases until permanent equipment arrived.

It was not until March 1 that Maj. Bowles reported to the Commanding Officer that the Dental Clinic was ready to receive patients. At that date, sufficient equipment had had been received to care for all cases assigned to the clinic. By the middle of March, complete outfits had arrived and were installed, the installation delaying, for a short time, the work of the clinic.

The equipment consists of one portable or field outfit, and three permanent complete base hospital outfits. The lavatories installed in the operating rooms are modern surgical basins, the hot and cold water being controlled by one lever actuated by the thigh. In addition to small electric steam sterilizers, there is a large sterilizer supplied with steam from the central power plant. The technical laboratory is furnished with a cabinet bench, electric lathe, modern castings machine, and requirements for the accomplishment of all phases of Prosthetic Dentistry. An electric automatic air compressor furnishes compressed air to each chair for use in the atomizers and electric hot air syringes and also for the blowpipe in the laboratory.

A splendid spirit of co-operation has existed between the X-Ray Service of the hospital and the Dental Service. The Roentgenograms for the Dental Department were made by the X-Ray Laboratory as the time of the dental surgeons was so completely filled with work at the chair that it was impossible to install and operate a bed-side unit.

Col. A. T. Cooper, commanding officer of the post was



the first patient, other than the emergency cases, who was **attended in the clinic by the Chief of Service.** The first patient cared for by Lieut. Drummond was Private James Caldwell. Sergeant Kiburtz was the first patient at this post, of Lieut. Victor J. Shalek.

Work of the Army Dental Clinic, contrary to popular belief, has been of a permanent nature. Mouths of the patients have been reconstructed in the best possible condition before discharges have been issued. Special attention has been given to clearing the mouths of foci of infection. Many cases have been referred from the Medical Service for reports of oral conditions to aid in establishing a diagnosis. Prompt treatment which undoubtedly shortened the period of convalescence was given in these cases when indicated.

What is perhaps the most remarkable reconstruction case undertaken by the clinic was that of Corporal Arthur Rickel who was assigned as a patient to Maj. Bowles. Corp. Rickel was the victim of a machine gun bullet which tore away a large part of his upper lip and four superior anterior teeth with the alveolar process. To eradicate infection, it was necessary to remove two additional superior anterior teeth. These lost tissues were replaced by a removable artificial piece which restored the jaw to its normal form appearance. Plastic surgery was then employed by the surgeon to form a new lip.

Satisfactory results have been obtained in a large number of cases of typical pyhorrea. A few cases of the so-called "Trench Mouth," upon bacteriological findings, showed typical irregular staining fusiform bacilli; and the gram negative large spirilla of incant-culturing shows spirilla come from the fusiform bacilli. These cases were cleared up with the usual pyhorrea treatment which covered a rather longer period of time than other cases of pyhorrea.

A satisfactory and complete survey of mouths at the hospital has not been possible. This is due to the insufficient number of officers assigned to the Dental Department. Of

approximately 1,000 mouths which have been surveyed, 60 per cent fall in class "B", and are mouths with foci of infection.

Six enlisted men were assigned to the service in March and have been on duty since that time. They are: Oliver F. Cambell, Sgt. 1st. cl., Earl A. Gelhaar, Sgt., Frederick C. Schlipp, Sgt., John J. Murtha, pvt. 1st. cl., Robert B. Woolson, pvt. 1st. cl., and Joseph Zapf, pvt. 1st. cl.

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## APPENDIX E

### Registrar and Personnel

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#### CHAPTER VIII.

#### UTILITIES, REGISTRAR AND PERSONNEL

##### Post Utilities

In the establishment of the National Army and National Guard Cantonments, Camps and General Hospitals, it has been found necessary to establish an organization known as the Utilities, for the purpose of maintaining and operating various utilities and all fixed property.

Necessarily for the comfort, convenience and training of the patients and troops stationed at this General Hospital, it is necessary to operate plants furnishing electric light, heating, ice and refrigeration, supplying water, handle sewerage system, maintain roads and grounds, operate shops and maintain a force of men to handle the repair and upkeep of all the buildings and utilities at the Post, in connection with which carpenter, paint, plumbing and heating, electrical shops are operated. Janitor work is also included in the duties of this organization at this Post.

For the purpose of this brief, it will be assumed that the organization of Utilities at this Post consists of the following branches:

(a) Office and clerical force, including drafting and records room.

(b) Plumbers.

- (c) Carpenters.
- (d) Painters.
- (e) Electrical.
- (f) Refrigeration.
- (g) Power.
- (h) Janitor.

In the Main Office, all clerical and stenographic work is done in connection with various departments and branches. Here the Administration of the Office is carried on, mail and orders are received and answered, orders for repair work and operation are given out and distributed, the files are kept intact, records of all work are received, tabulated and filed daily and monthly reports are prepared, necessary for the Head of the Department to ascertain the condition of each utility at any time, as far as maintenance and operation are concerned. The maps of the Utilities are kept up to date, all drafting work necessary for historical and office records, plans and estimates are prepared for improvements and many other things done such as are necessary to keep complete and accurate record of all activities.

The Department of Utilities is an established necessity. When consideration is given to the fact that not only all of the Utilities of the Post are maintained and operated, but each and every building must be furnished with light, heat, water and kept in repairs. This means that a permanent operating and maintenance force must be established at each Post. It is not only necessary to make all repairs which are reported and to fix the responsibility for the repairs necessary, due to abuse and not contracted by fair wear and tear, but all the utilities and all the buildings must be kept in workable condition and at the highest possible standard, even though these repairs are not directly reported. This requires a continuous maintenance force which must make daily inspection and repairs. From an operating standpoint, water must be supplied, light furnished, and sewers kept open and clean, ice manufactured, buildings kept warm, carpenter, painting and janitor work must be done, roads repaired and drainage system at all

times ready to carry off flowing water. **SERVICE MUST BE RENDERED.**

**Co-Ordination of Work With Post Organizations:** All orders of every nature, requests for repairs relative to the work done by Utilities, must come through the Officer in charge of Utilities. When it is desired to have orders issued for observance by the Post at large, memorandums are sent to the Adjutant. When approved are made a part of Post orders and issued.

The operating equipment for Utilities is of the best in construction. Coal and ash handling equipment consists of coal crusher and bucket conveyor capable of handling 25 tons of coal per hour. A travelling weighing hopper of two ton capacity is used for conveying and weighing coal to stokers from overhead bunkers having 200 tons storing capacity. Two (2) 276 Horse Power type S14 Sterling Water Tube Boilers constructed to operate under 162 pounds working pressure, fired by self cleaning Jones Underfeed Stokers, capable of operating boilers at 150 per cent of rating. Forced draft fan is driven by a Troy engine and has auxiliary motor drive. Two (2) additional 276 Horse Power Sterling boilers of the same type are now being installed. These boilers will be equipped with Jones A. C. Stokers, capable of operating boilers at 200 per cent of rating.

Chimney is 184 feet in height from base and 8½ feet inside diameter at base.

Two (2) 150 K. W. three wire 250-125 volt Fort Wayne Electric Works generators, directly connected to two (2) Kerr Co.'s economic Type Steam Turbines, running at 2,000 R. P. M. Switchboard consists of two (2) generator panels and two (2) feeder panels equipped with necessary switches, circuit breakers, volt and ampere meters, Watt meters on power and lighting bus, registering the total output. Excavation has been made for an addition to Power House to be 80'x75'. Two (2) 250 K. W. Generators driven by compound Hamilton Corliss Engines will be installed as soon as building is completed.

**Refrigeration**—One Co. 2 Compressor of 30 tons refrigerating capacity directly connected to a 10x24" Hamilton Corliss Engine is in operation at present. One Co2 Compressor of 60 tons capacity directly connected to a 14x30" Hamilton Corliss Engine has been contracted for and will be erected soon.

The refrigerating equipment includes one steam driven and one motor driven brine pump. Co2 condensor and brine coolers with brine tank of sufficient capacity. An ice making plant with capacity of 4,800 pounds of ice per 24 hours is part of this equipment. In addition to the brine cooled refrigerators now in service, and to those to be installed in the new Units of this Hospital, a drinking water cooling and circulating system will be installed. The capacity of this system is to be cooling of 200 gallons of water from 75 degrees to 40 degrees and 800 gallons of recirculating water from 50 degrees to 40 degrees per hour.

The following heaters are installed in the present Engine Room. One 1,500 h. p. Cochrane open feed water heater, one exhaust steam heater for service water, this heater is also equipped with thermostatic valve to admit live steam, when needed. One exhaust steam heater for hot water heating system with a capacity of heating 2,000 gallons of water per minute from 160 to 190 degrees. A heater of same size and capacity has been contracted for and will be installed in the near future. In addition to these a live steam heater is also installed and ready for service.

In the engine room basement are installed two Kerr Turbine driven Jeanesville centrifugal pumps for circulating of hot water through heating system. The capacity of these pumps is 1,000 gallons per minute at 100' head each. One additional motor driven Manistee roto pump with a capacity of 1,500 gallons at 100' or 2,000 gallons at 73' head will be installed for same purposes.

The combined heating service supplied by these pumps will be approximately 100,000 square feet of radiation. Part

of this radiation will consist of in-direct vento coils. There will be 11 air washers, each complete with separate driven fans and 11 motor driven pumps. The majority of the direct radiation will be controlled by Johnson Service Co.'s Temperature Regulators. Sylphon Valves being used throughout. Two 9x5x10 outside packed plunger pumps of Buffalo Steam Pump Co.'s make are used for Boiler feed. These are equipped with revolution counters and the amount of feed water is calculated strokes by area—10 per cent for slip. It is however intended to install a water meter at a later date.

Three (3) 6x4x6 outside packed plunger pumps of same make are also installed in Engine room basement. Two are used to drain low pressure heaters and the other for boiler washing. Two Hygeia non-agitating Type Filters, with a capacity of 5,000 gallons per hour each are used to filter all service water. Two motor driven centrifugal pumps with capacity of 500 gallons per minute are in use to boost city pressure and for fire purposes. One motor driven air compressor, delivering 80' of free air per minute is used for Garage, heat regulation and general purposes. An additional compressor of 150 feet per minute capacity will be installed shortly. Live steam for Kitchen, Laundry, Sterilization and other purposes is also furnished from Power House. All additions and changes mentioned in this report are made at the expense of the Henry Ford Hospital.

Utilities are operated at this Post with Civilian Labor and Enlisted Personnel. The Civilians were taken over by the Government with the Hospital when same was turned over for Government use.

#### PERSONNEL OFFICE

Lieut. August Seidler, S. C., Registrar and Personnel Adjutant.

Date of arrival of first officer—Colonel Cooper, October 30, 1918. Date of arrival of first detachment of enlisted men, November 23, 1918—28 men from Camp Custer, Michi-

gan, December 14, 1918; detachment of 380 men arrived from Camp Greenleaf, Ga.

Date of arrival of first nurse, November 23, 1918, Miss Kirkpatrick, Chief Nurse; 14 nurses arrived November 25, 1918, from Fort Wayne, Michigan; December 25, 1918, 40 nurses arrived from Fort Riley, Kansas.

Number of enlisted men on duty June 20, 1919—Medical Department, 489; Quartermaster Corps, two; Motor Transport Corps, 33; Ordinance Corps, one.

### REGISTRARS OFFICE

Date of admission of first patient November 25, 1918. Total number of admissions to June 20, 1919—1,990. Date of arrival of first detachment of overseas patients February 20, 1919. Number of patients in Hospital June 20, 1919—669.

### OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

#### Admissions:

From command, 395. By transfer from other hospitals, 1,179. Other sources, 35.

#### Dispositions:

Returned to duty, 878. Discharged for disability, 55. Died, 1. Transferred to other hospitals, 38. Otherwise disposed of, 76. Remaining in hospital, 592. In quarters, 14. Days lost in Hospital, 45,618; in Quarters, 1,801.

### NURSES

Admitted from command, 33. By transfer from other Hospitals, 3. Returned to duty, 26. Otherwise disposed of, 2. Remaining in Hospital, 8. Days lost in Hospital, 432. Quarters, 60.

### CIVILIANS

#### Admissions:

From command and other sources, 29.

#### Dispositions:

Died, 3. Otherwise disposed of, 22. Remaining in Hospital, 4. Days lost in Hospital, 175.

The above data as of admissions and disposition from date of opening of Hospital to May 31st, inclusive.

### DISPENSARY

Dispensary opened December 9, 1919. Number of prescriptions filled to June 20, 1919, 4,867. Sectional case system is used in Dispensary. Three men on duty in the Dispensary.

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### CHAPTER IX.

#### HOSPITAL NEWSPAPER

THE DETROIT AZUWER, the official publication for this hospital, has been published weekly since the first week in February, 1919. At the time this is being written seventeen numbers have been issued and the paper has met with unexpected success.

Hospital newspapers are sanctioned by The Surgeon General of the Army, but the local organ was the outgrowth of the energy and interest turned toward it by The Commanding Officer, Lieut. Colonel A. T. Cooper. Patients began to arrive for the first time early in February and it was with the idea of giving them a newspaper which would represent their past activities and their life here that the Colonel combed the personnel for a staff.

The Colonel ascertained that Lieut. H. C. Hines, then Director of General Education, had had several years' experience as a newspaper editor. Hence, he immediately appointed Lieut. Hines the editor-in-chief of the publication then unborn, with instructions for the latter to gather about him such men or women who would be capable of producing a paper worthy of the hospital.

Lieut. Hines immediately organized his staff, largely composed of members of the Educational Service. Among these were Corporal O. R. Johnson (associate editor), Corporal A. H. Hoch (business manager), Corporal G. H. Bechtel (reporter), Pvt. First Class H. E. Knarr (advertising manager), Pvt. George Stevens (advertising solici-



tor), and Pvt. First Class A. H. Capps (circulation manager). Organization was affected and it was arranged to publish the first number on February 8. The paper began modestly, running eight pages, seven columns. It was devoted to news of the hospital, carried a message to the soldiers from Major Ian Hay Beith of the British Army, featured pictures of Abraham Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt, and was dedicated to Colonel Cooper. It was well received not only by the hospital personnel but by the public at large, the advertisers of Detroit being especially helpful in a substantial way.

Shortly after the organization of the staff and just prior to the issue of the first number, the Section of General Publicity of the office of The Surgeon General gave valuable assistance by sending additional personnel for the staff. Hospital Sergeant Henry G. Hullfish was sent down to take the position of managing editor, Hospital Sergeant Ovid C. Lane as news editor, Sergeant Joseph J. Quinlin as circulation manager, and Sergeant Joseph A. Zastrow, Sergeant George Schuhrieman, and Pvt. First Class Ed. G. Hacker as advertising solicitors.

With this additional personnel of experienced newspaper men, it was possible to expand. A bigger paper was planned and issued which assumed metropolitan proportions. In addition other members were added to the staff. Hospital Sergeant Edward J. Beck was made magazine editor, Pvt. Robert L. Ratto assistant business manager, Miss Ruth Ann Wilbur staff artist, Corporal Joseph E. Kuczinski staff photographer, Sergeant First Class Moore, sales manager, Corporal E. D. Bacon reporter, and Lieut. Roger V. Garrett business manager. Later in the paper's history Mr. H. C. L. Jackson was made news editor and Miss Ruth L. Downey reporter; Pvt. H. F. Williams came on the staff as photographer on the discharge of Corporal Kuczinski. Several changes took place by discharges and transfers. Hospital Sergeant Lane was transferred to Fort Sheridan, and, in addition to Corporal Kuczinski, Corporal Ratto was discharged. Several members of the

Educational Service were needed in that division and were recalled. These were Corporals Johnson and Hoch, with the original staff, and Corporal Fenske on part time duty. Sergeant W. R. Fraser, who had acted as office man, was also recalled to the Educational Service. Corporal Bechtel injured his foot and was confined to the hospital for two months, eventually passing up his work on the paper.

There are three distinct divisions of a newspaper which keep it in operation. First the news department must be specialized and efficient. THE AZUWER was fortunate in having on its staff news writers of exceptional capabilities, and the mechanical side was so well cared for that critics from the Detroit dailies failed to find any place where the publication might be improved. Second, the subscription list must be relatively large. This department was operated by men of experience also, but this field was never a howling success. The public was willing to invest a few nickles a week in the purchase of the paper but did not overcrowd the circulation department with subscriptions. Third, the advertising must go far toward paying the printer. To size up that field fairly, it can be said that while the business men of Detroit very often gave evidence of never having heard of the war and of disabled soldiers, the staff, by dint of great effort,, secured nearly as much advertising as the paper could carry each week.

Contrary to other hospital papers, the local publication has never received one cent of aid from any source. It started without a penny and has paid all of its bills up to the present time, having laid by for further use a relatively large balance. The accounts of the paper have been audited each week by the Post Exchange Council and that body has acted as bankers for the publication.

Plans are at this time on foot to improve the quality and grade of the paper and it is also hoped that sufficient funds will be secured to publish a year-book, such work to be done by the present staff.

Major George F. Arps, Chief Educational officer, was early appointed supervising officer of THE AZUWER, and it was due to his untiring efforts that the paper was well advertised in Detroit and that the staff secured comfortable quarters in which to carry on the necessary work. All in all it has been a tremendous task to publish the local paper but those who have been attached to it have given of their time and energies without "stint or limit."

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## CHAPTER X.

### AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS

#### American Red Cross

William S. Otis, field director.

Robert Phillips, associate field director in charge of Hospital Communication work.

J. W. Jorgensen, associate field director, in charge of Home Service.

A. W. Miller, assistant director, Recreation Department.

Ralf McLain, assistant director, Bureau of Communication Service.

A. W. McMillen, assistant director, Bureau of Communication Service.

W. Herbert Bartlett, musical director.

Paul S. Fox, assistant director, in charge of supplies.

The American Red Cross in the hospital is in a unique position for a civilian organization. Under the provision of bulletin number fifty of the War Department, the American Red Cross serving with the land forces becomes part of the sanitary service of such forces and is the only volunteer society authorized by the Government to render aid to said service. This bulletin further states that any other society desiring to render similar aid can do so only under the American Red Cross. This principle covers activities on the reservation occupied by hospitals as well.

A certain definite program is laid down for the organization. This can be roughly divided into four classes of

service. First, hospital service which covers all emergency service, by which the Red Cross agrees to respond to any call from officers of the Army or Navy to render supplementary or emergency service of any kind whatever as specifically authorized for the Army by General Order Number Seven. Second, Communication Service, which has to do with the communication of the men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corp on one hand and their families and friends on the other hand and the securing of information concerning the one for the other. Third, Home Service, which is that branch of Red Cross Service which has to do with the well being of the families of the enlisted men of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. Fourth, Recreation Service, which is attached to the Educational Department of a hospital and which has a definite program outlined by the surgeon general to provide recreation and entertainment for the patients; nurses, officers and detachment men.

All of the above branches of the service are authorized by distinct orders from the War Department and all of these branches of service are in existence in the U. S. Army Hospital No. 36. The official representative of the Red Cross at any post or hospital is known as the field director and at the head of the various departments of service are assistants known as associate field directors who may have one or more assistants in each department. These Red Cross workers have the status of officers and are privileged to wear the insignia of officers.

The Red Cross work in this hospital was started in the early part of the present year on the appointment of Mr. A. P. Carroll as field director. About the same time Mr. Robert Phillips came here as associate field director in charge of Communication Service and was followed a short time later by Mr. J. W. Jorgensen, as associate field director in charge of Home Service. As the work grew, additions were made to the staff and at the present time there are eight officers and five clerical assistants in the Red Cross force. On May twenty-fifth Mr. Carroll resigned as field

director and was succeeded by the present incumbent Wm. S. Otis.

Through the hospital service the Red Cross is distributing from five to eight thousand cigarettes daily, flowers, pastries, candy, fruit, toilet articles of various kinds, various items of clothing, in fact endeavoring to meet the needs of patients and detachment men where same can not be taken care of through regular channels. It has also made numerous emergency purchases for the Educational Department and for the various departments of the hospital where the articles could not be obtained through army channels at all or without long delay.

In the Bureau of Communication the Red Cross is sending out the official notice of arrival to the relatives, supplementing this with a personal letter from the Red Cross advising the family of the man's general condition with a few words as to the excellent service he is receiving from the medical authorities. Also handles hundreds of communications from the families concerning the physical well being of the men. The workers in this department visit the wards numerous times each day and render personal service of various kinds to the men. In addition the Red Cross has organized a corps of women visitors who daily visit the wards and endeavor to be of service to the patients in various ways.

In the Home Service Department upwards of one thousand cases have been handled in which assistance of various kinds has been given to the men, ranging from advise on insurance, allotments and allowance, compensation, etc., to the furnishing of financial and medical relief to the families of the men at home. In addition to this, the department is used extensively by the authorities for the purpose of investigating home conditions, when requests are made by military authorities, for furloughs, discharges, etc.

In the Recreation Service the Red Cross representative is active in the Morale Department and by order of the commandant all arrangements for entertainment and

recreation of the patients and detachment men at this hospital are handled through the Red Cross.

The organization has been working under certain disadvantages in that its recreation building has been delayed in construction and has just been completed, during the past week. Full program of events has been planned for the future and already the building is proving very popular as evidenced by the fact that the three entertainments given so far have averaged an attendance in excess of four hundred.

### **Y. M. C. A. Hut**

The Y. M. C. A. building on the ground of the hospital is exceedingly attractive with its spacious porches, hanging baskets and reclining chairs and is located quite a distance from the noise and distractions of the street in the midst of a lawn of rolling green.

A program of activities is planned for each day at the "Y". If the men are confined to their wards, and are unable to go to the hut, secretaries go to them with their ministry of song and cheer.

The program consists of movies on Mondays; an educational lecture and an enlisted men's dance on Tuesdays; movies and a militant religious message on Wednesdays; an officers' dance every other Thursday night; vaudeville on Fridays; social on Saturdays, and on Sundays there are three religious services.

Remedial gymnastics are offered each day in the gymnasium of the hut under the direction of C. I. Freeman, athletic director. Even the men in wheel chairs enter the ball-throwing games planned for their special benefit.

A brotherly spirit is always shown by the secretaries toward the men who seek recreation in the hut. Pool tables, writing facilities, Victrolas and all the gymnasium apparatus are always at their disposal.

### **Knights of Columbus**

When U. S. General Hospital No. 36 first opened as an

Army institution, Mr. Don T. Galvin was appointed secretary of the welfare work for the Knights of Columbus activities. Owing to lack of space no office was assigned to the Knights of Columbus and as Mr. Galvin was then acting as secretary at Fort Wayne he was not able to spend more than half days at this hospital.

On April 7, 1919, the Solarium on Unit D was turned over to the Knights of Columbus as its official headquarters. Mr. D. J. Rooney was added as a secretary May 10, 1919.

The Solarium was furnished with writing tables, chairs, writing material, player piano, Victrola, pool tables, magazines, and cigarettes, candy and cigars always on the tables for visitors.

Mass was conducted every Sunday by an ordained priest.

An orderly from the enlisted personnel of the hospital, was detailed to help the secretaries, early in April, and a civilian clerk was added to the staff by the Knights of Columbus.

During its activities the Knights of Columbus has distributed 80,000 cigarettes, 10,000 cigars, 2,000 chocolate bars, and a ton of candy. Everybody welcome, everything free, has been its policy from the start.

### **Jewish Welfare Board**

In the beginning, the Jewish Welfare Board had no regular representative at the Hospital, the work being handled by the local branch of the Board, and its local secretary, Mr. I. W. Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs has visited the Jewish patients regularly. The Local Branch provided eating and sleeping accommodations during Jewish holidays for the Jewish men at the hospital, since the inception of the Service. The Jewish Welfare Board Building down town has been open to all men of the Post, and has filled a particular want on Saturdays and Sundays, when sleeping accommodations were provided for the men, free of charge. A weekly Sunday evening dance, with refreshments, also

filled a need, since no entertainment, of any kind, was provided at the Hospital, or other places, for the men in uniform on that evening.

At the Hospital, the J. W. B. furnished refreshments for the Red Cross Dance, bi-monthly, and lately, weekly. It also provided two complete moving picture shows for the wards each week, since the beginning. Mr. E. H. Saulson has lent his services to the Morale Branch of the Hospital, and through him this part of the Service was able to get the new baseball diamond laid out by the Detroit Baseball Club, and through his efforts too, the bleachers were erected by the Department of Public Works of the City of Detroit. The J. W. B. has also assisted greatly in the athletic and morale work of the hospital, as its present representative, Mr. E. H. Saulson, in addition to his other duties, was detailed for service under the morale officer of the hospital, Major George F. Arps. Major Arps, in speaking of the services of Mr. Saulson, the representative of the Jewish Welfare Board, in a recent communication, said, "He has rendered valuable assistance in the organization of the hospital Morale Office. It is largely through his efforts that the various and sundry problems, connected with the work of this office, were reduced to order and system, thus contributing, largely, to the efficiency of the office."

### **American Library Association---Hospital Library**

(Miss Elizabeth Pomeroy, Librarian.)

The A. L. A. War Service began its work in U. S. Army General Hospital No. 36, February 1st, 1919. From this date service has been rendered, through the cooperation of the Detroit Public Library, but the library room in the Solarium of Unit B of the new building, was not finished for occupancy until March 11th.

At the beginning, the library hours were from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., but as the doors were never locked, and always swung a welcome, the place was in use at 8 o'clock in the



morning and because of a request made by the Detachment men, the lights were kept on until 10 o'clock in the evening.

The collection of about 4,000 volumes includes books on practically every subject with a good supply of interesting fiction.

Regular visits are made to all wards and particular care is taken to supply bed patients with desired reading matter.

About fifty daily papers are received from all parts of the country and the man in bed is supplied with his "home town" paper whenever possible.

Deposits of books are furnished the Y. M. C. A. hut, Ward 2, in the old building, and the Guard House. Late magazines are also supplied with these deposits and all wards in both buildings, the Red Cross Rooms, K. of C., Nurses' Solarium, and Reconstruction Aides' Rest Room, regularly visited with current magazines.

The library cooperates with the Educational Service in furnishing supplementary books on all subjects taught in that department.

About 1,000 volumes per month are charged out by actual count, but as the books are usually read by several men in a ward on one charge from the library, statistics are of little value in determining the circulation.

A good reference collection is maintained in the library and the use and popularity of the "Sun Parlor" as a reading and reference room, is sufficient proof that the war work undertaken by the American Library Association is a necessary part of the hospital life.

On June 23, the Commanding Officer received a letter from the Surgeon General of the Army setting forth that "Instructions have this day been received that U. S. General Hospital No. 36, Detroit, Mich., will be abandoned, and, in accordance with request of the Surgeon General of the Public Health Service, dated June 16, 1919, it will be transferred to the Treasury Department. All patients and personnel will be out of the building by August 1, 1919.....

When all Medical Department personnel and patients have been disposed of, you are directed to turn this hospital, with all supplies and equipment required by the Public Health, over to a proper representative of that office." Thereupon steps were immediately taken to expedite the movement of all patients and the discharge of the enlisted personnel.

Thus arose, served and passed into history, U. S. A. General Hospital No. 36. It is appropriate to record acknowledgement of the efficient, loyal and sacrificing services, for the most part, of the men and women who have constituted its personnel.

Without the dominant war motive and without the hope of popular acclaim they have exerted their best talents, actuated, in many instances, almost entirely from a sense of patriotic duty.

Their chief reward must always remain an inward satisfaction in having rendered the nation an important service in creating Educational opportunities according medical and surgical service for men worthy of every consideration which a grateful people may bestow.

So varied have been the advantages accorded the nation's sick and wounded that well may Opportunity exclaim:

"They do me wrong who say I come no more,  
When once I knock and fail to find you in;  
For every day I stand outside your door,  
And bid you wake, and rise to fight and win."

## NURSES AT U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 36

Keener, Lydia (Chief Nurse)	Higgins, Mary J.
Kirkpatrick, Mabel (Chief Nurse)	Higgins, Mary M.
Disch. Apr. 19, 1919	Hewitt, Edna
Adams, Josephine	Irvine, Mary
Disch. Mar. 20, 1919	Disch. July 2, 1919
Bennell, Julia	Iverson, Mary
Disch. Mar. 20, 1919	Jentgen, Loretta
Bishop, Charmian	Jettie, Edith
Bourke, Florence	Disch. Mar. 20, 1919
Disch. May 22, 1919	Johnson, Eva
Bennett, Pearl	Johnson, Agnes
Britton, Lydia	Disch. Jan. 23, 1919
Disch. July 1, 1919	Johnston, Mabella
Campbell, Flora	Jones, Edith
Campbell, Katherine	Disch. Jan. 10, 1919
Cholcher, Ida	Jones, Katherine
Corrigan, Alice	Kallen, Hannah
Craig, Clara	Kenney, Edna
Demoor, Mary	Kiernan, Lillian
Disch. July 1, 1919	Disch. Mar. 20, 1919
Dodds, Dianna	Lanthier, Viola
Eichenberger, Minnie	LeMieux, Emma
Falls, Hazel	Louden, Florence
Ferguson, Edith	Lovett, Lilly
Flynn, Johanna	Disch. Mar. 20, 1919
Foley, Florence	McWebb, Mary
Gallagher, Elice	MacWilliams, Charlotte
Glover, Sophronia	McKellin, Elizabeth
Green, Mary	Disch. June 5, 1919
Goff, Hazel	Martin, Emma
Transf. June 24, 1919	McCauley, Georgia
Graham, Louise	McLean, Mary
Disch. Mar. 20, 1919	Millard, Elizabeth
Hall, Marguerite	Miller, Edna
Disch. Mar. 22, 1919	Mueller, Elizabeth
Hanson, Alma	Murphy, Grace
Harger, Edith	Mourer, Mildred
Disch. July 1, 1919	Murphy, Grace
Hanselman, Louise	Musgrave, Sarah
Harris, Margaret	Metzger, Mary
	Disch. May 8, 1919
	Munsey, Maud
	Disch. Jan. 16, 1919

**Monteski, Helen**  
 Disch. May 20, 1919  
**Neubert, Sophie**  
 Trans. June 28, 1919  
**Noonan, Mayme**  
**Palen, Grace**  
**O'Kaine, Lillian**  
 Disch. June 5, 1919  
**Olson, Rachael**  
 Disch. Jan. 20, 1919  
**Peck, Harriet**  
**Pickel, Helen**  
**Parsons, Lenore**  
 Disch. Jan. 10, 1919  
**Peters, Minnie**  
 Disch. May 20, 1919  
**Philbrook, Ruth**  
 Disch. April 27, 1919  
**Pomeroy, Mildred**  
 Disch. Mar. 2, 1919  
**Peters, Edith**  
**Purdy, Harriet**  
**Ravwitch, Annie**  
 Disch. July 1, 1919  
**Rennie, Margaret**  
 Disch. July 1, 1919  
**Reen, Mary**  
 Disch. Jan. 10, 1919  
**Renmen, Karanda**  
 Disch. Jan. 24, 1919  
**Riek, Bora**  
 Disch. June 5, 1919

**Roach, Margaret**  
**Rossum, Tilda**  
**Rumberger, Erma**  
**Rustad, Glenda**  
**Ryan, Junie**  
**Ryan, Margaret**  
**Russel, Genevieve**  
**Samuelson, Mary**  
**Schantz, Ida**  
**Shaub, Josephine**  
**Sesson, Ruth**  
**Shotwell, Mable**  
**Skog, Bertha**  
 Disch. May 20, 1919  
**Slater, Elsie**  
**Sleeper, Maud**  
**Sopko, Theresa**  
**Strout, Helen**  
**Sturrock, Helen**  
**Thomas, Cornelia**  
**Thornhill, Pearl**  
**Thorpe, Francis**  
**Wall, Margaret**  
**Watson, Marian**  
**White, Clara**  
**Wilkowske, Pauline**  
**Williamson, Edith**

## RECONSTRUCTION AIDES—OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

**Adams, Rebecca A. (Head)**  
**Beebe, Kathleen M.**  
**Boyd, Mrs. Ruth R.**  
**Brown, Christine E.**  
**Bradley, Margaret**  
**Bryant, Lyman M.**  
**Charles, Albert W.**  
**Davis, Vesper W.**  
**Deveraoux, Lois**  
**Downey, Ruth I.**

**Dauplaise, Marie**  
**Delisle, Violet C.**  
**Driscoll, Aloysia M.**  
**Frantz, Sarah G.**  
 Disch. June 30, 1919  
**Gardiner, Elizabeth G.**  
**Haberkorn, Adelaide D.**  
**Hadjisky, Elizabeth**  
**Henry, Jean S.**  
**Hines, Mrs. Ruth Ann**

Hunter, Leora  
 Jackson, H. C. L.  
 Keenan, Marie  
 Kneeland, Blanch G.  
 Kuczynski, Joseph  
 Lippe, Rae  
 Potts, Samuel L.  
 Palms, Josephine D.

Disch. June 21, 1919

Plummer, Ruth A.  
 Riehman, Mathilde  
 Reed, Lillian E.  
 Russell, Elizabeth S.  
 Rottman, Shirley M.  
 Seadler, Miriam  
 Spaulding, Laura S.  
 Turner, Jennie A.  
 Woodies, Ida

### RECONSTRUCTION AIDS—PHYSIO THERAPY

Baker, Ruth T.  
 Barrett, Lillian B.  
 Beat, Winnifred  
 Burtnette, Ethel  
 Cabeen, Lucile  
 Carnett, Laura  
 Curtis, Anna  
 Delong, Florence

Doty, Daisey E.  
 Hallett, Mrs. E.  
 McAllister, Carroll  
 Skinner, Margaret  
 Terry, Eselle  
 Wellington, Dorothy  
 Walcott, Clara L.  
 Rivirdo, Marino

### ENLISTED PERSONNEL OF U. S. A. GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 36

**Master Hospital Sergeants**  
 Lyons, Harry E.  
 McAndrews, Michael  
 Martin, John W.  
 Steigerwald, Victor

**Hospital Sergeants**  
 Beck, Edward J.  
 Benson, Charles L.  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Emery, Warren  
 Lovei, John  
 Schler, William

**Sergeants 1st Class**  
 Bengé, Eugene J.  
 Disch. May 28, 1919  
 Bere, James G.  
 Disch. April 11, 1919

Clark, John D.  
 Cotter, Arthur B.  
 Early, Martin L.  
 East, Stiles R.  
 Fisk, Edgar A.  
 Foote, Charles  
 Grueter, Leo H.  
 Hannum, Louis M.  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Howe, C. J.  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Kelly, Harry E.  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Langley, Arthur W.  
 McCarty, Allen J.  
 McClendon, Homer  
 Mallory, LeRoy N.

Manson, Chas. D.  
 Disch. May 6, 1919  
 Moore, Glen R.  
 Noble, Orrion L.  
 Palmore, Curtis E.  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Poorman, Harry W.  
 Reid, David R.  
 Sarre, Alphons J.  
 Disch. June 24, 1919  
 Scotland, Andrew B.  
 Senkel, John  
 Smith, Harold H.  
 Taub, Israel  
 Disch. May 23, 1919  
 Campbell, Oliver F.

#### Sergeants

Axford, Raymond  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Barger, John J.  
 Bassett, Amos T.  
 Berkstrasser, Chas. F.  
 Brandt, Bertram H.  
 Brenzy, Andrew  
 Brierre, Theodore  
 Bush, Lyle G.  
 Carr, Gordon  
 Cavun, Albert  
 Clark, Ernest  
 Cornelius, Percy H.  
 Craig, John, Jr.  
 Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Dacre, Edward F.  
 Disch. April 7, 1919  
 DeLaPointe, Geo. E.  
 Dimmick, Forest L.  
 Fishburn, Berlyn W.  
 Fraser, Wilford R.  
 Gelhaar, Earl A.  
 Goble, Raymond  
 Disch. April 11, 1919

Haynie, Frank G.  
 Harpster, Paul F.  
 Disch. April 15, 1919  
 Henry, Edward M.  
 Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Hewitt, Raymond E.  
 Hickman, James  
 Hollister, Paul L.  
 Horn, Clarence A.  
 Jordan, Rufus E.  
 Keane, Michael F.  
 Keeler, Bradford  
 Kerstetter, Chas.  
 Lund, Clarence R.  
 McCreary, Augustus M.  
 McFadden, Wm. F.  
 Mallory, John D.  
 Miller, David  
 Moran, Theodore C.  
 Muchotzky, Joseph  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Meyers, Landon  
 Nelson, John D.  
 Parsons, Earl D.  
 Pascal, Edwin H.  
 Reus, Frederick C.  
 Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Rush, Lyle G.  
 Schlipp, Frederick  
 Shapiro, Jacob  
 Schultz, Abraham  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Smith, Nathan R.  
 Spaulding, Robt. L.  
 Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Ehalaker, Bush E.  
 Thomas, Philip W.  
 Van Buren, Ira P.  
 Disch. April 27, 1919  
 Weatherhead, John F.  
 Wilbur, Raymond T.

Wilson, Henry E.  
Wood, Charles H.  
Wray, James

### **Corporals**

Aldrid, William F.  
Bayless, Ralph E.  
Bacon, Edwin  
Bechtel, George H.  
Buss, Truman H.  
Bardwell, Leland F.  
Bennett, Clyde M.  
Brown, Merle L.  
Disch. April 7, 1919  
Burns, Wm. T.  
Bush, Leroy E.  
Disch. Feb. 5, 1919  
Cassidy, Charles C.  
Clarke, Francis P.  
Cissa, Albert P.  
Conroy, Francis R.  
Covington, Harry D.  
Dackard, Harry M.  
Doughty, Francis  
Druek, Edward C.  
Fenske, Leon W.  
Flaherty, John A.  
Disch. Jan. 17, 1919  
Frites, Hugh  
Giganis, Michael  
Gorgan, Mark D.  
Hahn, Fred P.  
Hefferman, Patrick J.  
Howell, Frank  
Disch. Mar. 28, 1919  
Hoch, Alvin H.  
Jackson, Reynold D.  
Jarvey, Wm. J.  
Disch. April 11, 1919  
Johnson, Oscar R.  
Johnson, Frank W.

Johnson, Walter  
Jones, Sam O.  
Kahm, Geo. P.  
Knarr, Harry E.  
Krause, Alexander R.  
Kuczynskim, Jos.  
Disch. April 11, 1919  
Kutz, Wm. C.  
Disch. June 17, 1919  
Leith, Curtis G.  
Long, Clayton  
Maki, Leonard  
McCormick, Harry A.  
Martin, Robert C.  
Mason, Fred M.  
Messang, Philip J.  
Moist, Milton A.  
Mulikan, James  
Nevins, Andrews  
Disch. April 11, 1919  
Olson, John  
Petzold, John  
Pierro, Julius C.  
Disch. April 11, 1919  
Sexauer, Fred  
Skow, John B.  
Sleighter, Mark H.  
Staub, John  
Steinberg, Arthur A.  
Stewart, Henry E.  
Stone, Harry  
Steranchak, Steven  
Suneson, Andrew M.  
Trice, Geo. A.  
Disch. April 11, 1919  
Van Dusen, Morris E.  
Ward, Kenneth, M.  
Wilson, Joseph L.  
Wirth, William A.  
Wood, Arthur G.

Zapf, George F.

### **Cooks**

Arrant, John R.

Arrant, James O.

Brooks, Tennyson

Burgess, James

Coble, Alonzoa

Gast, Fotos

Hall, Dempsey

Henning, Herbert J.

Disch. Feb. 15, 1919

Hopper, Archie

McFall, John B.

Riffel, Sol L.

Schneider, Herman

Disch. May 28, 1919

Ullrich, Paul E.

### **Mechanics**

Wodsoki, Louis S.

### **Wagoners**

Akey, Herbert O.

### **Privates 1st Class**

Baker, George W.

Blackstock, Raleigh J.

Blankinship, Sam

Bowers, Udora

Bullinger, Myron E.

Calbi, Michael A.

Capps, Augustus N.

Cohn, Martin

Decker, John

DeLaRue, Geo. G.

Dubuque, Oliver

Fitzpatrick, Thos.

Foltz, Clarence W.

Gilkinson, Alva O.

Gerleff, Thos. F.

Hall, Hamilton K.

Hippensteel, Miles B.

Holmgren, Alfonso

Holmquist, Albert M.

Coberly, Joseph

Hoy, William A.

Johnson, Freeman A.

Kinch, Oscar A.

Klaus, Frederick A.

Koch, Herbert C.

Kuzigan, Gerald

Larson, John

Magalski, Edward

Mays, Charlie H.

Maynard, Frank H.

Meddendorf, Albert H.

Mills, Arvie P.

Murtha, John J.

Nutten, Donald C.

Orelup, Edward L.

Paulik, Wm. M.

Pell, Harry

Pell, Gerald S.

Porterfield, John E.

Powers, Wm. H.

Pray, Joseph L.

Price, James E.

Ray, Jesse

Reid, William A.

Reinhardt, Oscar E.

Renner, Howard D.

Rigoulet, Harold A.

Roach, Henry C.

Ruppert, August J.

Rushing, Otto U.

Salmen, Leo

Sampson, Herbert L.

Schafer, Arthur



Schortz, Lucien P.  
 Slack, John R.  
 Shepard, John J.  
 Stevenson, Avon B.  
 Tacy, Guy B.  
 Tucker, Leo R.  
 Tumilowich, Edgar  
 Biles, Benjamin F.  
 Wall, Charlie B.  
 Walters, Edwin  
 Westray, Edgar F.  
 Weidmann, Charles M.  
 Wilson, Thomas  
 Wendtland, Charles M.  
 Woolson, Robt. B.  
 Zingrone, Anthony

#### Privates

Abrahamson, Reuben  
 Adams, Harold  
 Adams, Herbert J.  
 Adams, William N.  
 Albers, Harry J.  
 Alderson, Anthony  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Albertus, Reginald E.  
     Disch. May 6, 1919  
 Anderson, J. E.  
 Anderson, Joseph  
 Anderson, Joseph A.  
 Ashley, Andrew L.  
     Disch. June 9, 1919  
 Naldi, Antonio  
 Ball, Edward M.  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Barack, Benjamin  
 Barton, Herman  
 Barton, Frederick M.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Bellmore, Ernest  
 Bensing, Henry F.

Berg, Oscar  
 Bergeron, Rudolph  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Berry, James M.  
 Blazek, James  
 Braun, Otto N.  
     Disch. June 17, 1919  
 Burkland, Nabert E.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Bond, Henry G.  
 Bothwell, Charles E.  
 Bowlen, Lawrence E.  
 Brayovitch, Geo. T.  
 Brooks, Jordan  
 Brooks, Leland S.  
 Brown, Jephtha  
 Bryer, William  
 Burgess, Grant A.  
 Burmeister, Frank E.  
 Bush, Clarence A.  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Caldwell, James E.  
 Caldwell, Philip J.  
 Cannon, Joseph  
 Carr, M. G.  
 Carroll, Bernard A.  
 Cartin, Clyde E.  
 Chaloupek, Edward  
 Chapman, Adair  
     Disch. June 9, 1919  
 Chappuis, Howard S.  
 Charles, Ira J.  
 Chastin, Charles W.  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Cherasaro, Henry  
 Cohen, Louis  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Conti, Guiseppe  
 Corbett, Robt. E.  
 Correll, Wm. A.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Costigan, Geo. J.

Crafondoni, Gialluge  
 Christ, Cecile M.  
 Curteen, James O.  
 Cyr, Napoleon E.  
 Davis, Walter L.  
 Deacon, Peter J.  
 Dear, Gordon C.  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 DeMarco, Louis  
 Devinney, John F.  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Dickey, Claire W.  
 Dillard, Geo. W.  
 Dippold, Andrew M.  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Drain, Lawrence  
 Dredson, August P.  
 Duggan, Charles  
 Eagan, William J.  
 Eagelson, Henry E.  
 Eicheneur, Edward H.  
 Ellenbass, Jacob T.  
 Ellis, James O.  
 Elliott, William P.  
 Emmons, George J.  
     Disch. June 9, 1919  
 English, Charles J.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Enoch, Marie  
 Evans, Floyd W.  
 Exsell, Luther A.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Fanelli, Anthony P.  
 Farris, Wm. K.  
 Farver, Lloyd L.  
     Disch. May 6, 1919  
 Feucht, Harry P.  
 Field, Edward A.  
 Flath, William  
 Flinspach, Edward M.  
 Fokler, Drew B.

Frederickson, Edmund H.  
 Freeman, Joe, M.  
 Fulton, Harold E.  
 Gallety, Harry  
 Garberino, Joe  
 Gauner, Fred M.  
 Gagger, Harry R.  
 Gaydon, Adolph  
 Geiss, Walter C.  
 George, Willie T.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Glide, George  
 Goldberg, Abraham  
 Goodman, Clark S.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Gordon, Robert  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Graham, John  
 Grakausky, Walter  
 Greene, Orus W.  
 Greenberg, Wm.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Greenwald, Max  
 Griffin, Marion A.  
 Groeninger, Gus A.  
 Grutschow, Elmer C.  
 Gublin, Myron B.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Gumser, Walter W.  
 Hackmeyer, Maurice  
     Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Hagadorn, Willard P.  
 Haley, Gerald J.  
 Hammill, Walter J.  
 Handrus, Benj.  
 Hart, Maynard C.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Hartman, Joseph  
 Heinleine, Hiram K.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Herschler, Eugene J.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919

Herschberger, Thos. B.	Krug, Michael
Disch. April 11, 1919	Kurmin, Robert
Hertel, John W.	Disch. June 9, 1919
Hiltunnin, Peter A.	Landis, John
Disch. April 11, 1919	Disch. April 11, 1919
Hodge, Warren C.	Lanning, Walter L.
Hoekstra, Theodore	Larson, Albert B.
Disch. April 11, 1919	Lechleidner, John S.
Hogg, Alvin	Lee, George P.
Disch. April 11, 1919	Leinenger, Harry E.
Hood, Clarence	Disch. April 11, 1919
Disch. May 28, 1919	Leliter, Leon A.
Hooper, Glen O.	Lenahan, Richard
Huson, William R.	Disch. April 11, 1919
Innacone, Michael	Levinson, Isadore
Jackson, Louis D.	Levey, Gustave
Jerrigan, Floyd L.	Lindner, Edward W.
Johnson, Ewell D.	Litz, William E.
Jones, Burl D.	Lofy, Frank R.
Disch. May 28, 1919	Lynch, John
Jordan, Reive W.	Lynch, Timothy
Kelley, Andrew J.	McCraney, Elza C.
Disch. April 11, 1919	McCree, Bernard T.
Keen, George H.	McCreagh, Bernard
Disch. April 11, 1919	McDonald, Homer
Keeney, Elijah	McDougall, Harry
Disch. April 11, 1919	McLaughlin, George A.
Keesling, Lawrence K.	McNulty, John L.
Kersch, Walter	Malow, Verney
Kerr, James H.	Marke, Alvin H.
Disch. April 11, 1919	Disch. April 11, 1919
Kibbel, Stuart	Marple, Hardley H.
Disch. April 11, 1919	Marr, James
Kiburtz, Fogo C.	Marra, Joseph H.
Kirkpatrick, Lloyd	Marshall, David S.
Disch. April 7, 1919	Martin, John L.
Kitchen, Daniel W.	Martin, Steven J.
Klang, Frederick E.	Disch. April 11, 1919
Klein, Francis	Martusci, Pascall C.
Klinger, John E.	McKalko, Frank
Koepka, Henry E.	Michalonis, Joe
Disch. April 7, 1919	Miles, Dale
Korothy, Joseph J.	
Krohn, William	

Milka, John	Povish, Anthony
Miller, Sam	Powell, Richard
Minnick, Elwood	Prouke, Michael
Moon, James E.	Pruett, Chester J.
Moore, Forest H.	Puls, George H.
Moorehouse, Andrew C.	Rae, William R.
Morris, Homer D.	Rake, Louis E.
Disch. April 18, 1919	Rainwater, Alvin
Murma, Walter H.	Disch. Mar. 6, 1919
Nies, Samuel R.	Ralston, Alvah E.
Nocilla, Salvatore	Ransey, James
Nock, Godfrey	Ratto, Robert L.
Nones, Hiram P.	Disch. April 11, 1919
Norby, Christian E.	Remey, Albert
Obringer, Peter	Reardon, Charles A.
O'Keefe, Wm. J.	Reed, Whitmore W.
Olari, Luigi	Reese, Ralph
Olsen, Martin	Disch. April 11, 1919
Osytek, Stanley	Reichart, Andrew
Owen, Reuben	Reidenger, Henry F.
Page, Florences A.	Disch. June 13, 1919
Palleschi, Angelo	Riddle, James B.
Palmer, Willard D.	Riding, Columbus
Patterson, Isham L.	Rivardo, Corado
Patterson, Monte L.	Rivardo, Marino
Payne, Albert V.	Robinson, Elmer E.
Pierson, Harry O.	Roeske, Arthur
Pellegrini, Joseph	Rogers, Frank
Pope, Anthony	Rose, Glen J.
Perry, Homer	Saav, Thonics H.
Perlee, Clarence R.	Salvatore, Emmo
Peterson, Victor E.	Sanborn, Albert R.
Pettit, Eugene	Sand, Jacob
Pfantz, Martin M.	Disch. April 7, 1919
Pipenburg, Erwin H.	Santarelli, Dominic
Disch. June 13, 1919	Sarette, Wilfred
Pratt, Wm. E.	Schisco, Henry J.
Piplow, Ernest	Shultz, Alfred
Porath, Herbert E.	Shultz, Abraham
	Schultz, John A.
	Disch. May 28, 1919

Schnabb, Paul M.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Scholink, Isadore  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Schroeter, George A.  
     Disch. April 7, 1919  
 Schulenberg, Gustave  
     Disch. June 24, 1919  
 Scott, Roy A.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Scott, William J.  
 Seiferheld, Henry G.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Shewey, Ernest M.  
     Disch. Mar. 5, 1919  
 Skoole, Stefis  
     Disch. Mar. 14, 1919  
 Smatters, John A.  
 Scoggins, Rufus S.  
 Schultz, Frank F.  
 Scott, Clyde  
 Scott, Henry B.  
 Seribani, Louis  
 Serotkowice, Peter  
 Sheridan, John P.  
 Skloduk, Alexander  
 Shea, Edward F.  
 Sheakley, Llewellyn R.  
 Sylvester, Guiseppe  
 Sladky, Joe  
 Smith, Harry S.  
 Smith, Clarence H.  
 Smith, Frank  
 Smith, Frank  
 Smith, James G.  
 Smith, William G.  
 Smith, Henry M.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Smith, Edgar M.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Snyder, Thomas A.  
 Soniat, Lucien I.  
 Specht, Amandasc E.  
 Spence, Charlity J.  
 Sperry, Ray  
 Spicer, Lloyd F.  
 Stange, Elmer C.  
 Starke, Wm. M.  
 Stauber, Raymond L.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Stevens, Geo. W.  
 Steven, Homer H.  
 Stitzer, Chas. F.  
 St. John, Ormand B.  
 Sullfish, Charles  
 Sullins, John W.  
 Swich, Frank S.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Tangy, Fred  
 Tanguay, Arthur  
 Tartaglio, Mike  
 Tavlin, Harry  
 Teroto, Sam  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Terpeny, Harry  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Thigpen, William L.  
 Thurston, Austin D.  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Teudhote, Charles A.  
 Tinner, Wm. A.  
 Towery, Clarence D.  
 Trovato, Salvatore  
 Tyson, Alfred A.  
 Umholtz, Harry C.  
 Vance, Samuel B. H.  
 Vansovitch, Casimir  
 Vasselopoulos, Demetreos  
 Vendor, Joseph  
 Venturo, Laruzzo  
 Versluis, Peter  
     Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Volland, Edwin A.

VonKellar, Eugene  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Walls, Oliver J.  
 Ward, Charles M.  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Ward, Paul J.  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Wederski, James J.  
 Wehrman, Henry  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Weiskopf, John S.  
 Weihe, Raymond  
 Wellar, Samuel J.  
 Westmond, Edward L.  
 Weston, Samuel  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Wheeler, Norman M.  
 White, Harry F.  
 Whitworth, Barry A.  
 Wieters, Emil A.  
 Williams, Howard F.  
 Williams, Milton G.

Wiggins, Russell R.  
 Wilson, Clyde L.  
 Wilson, Henry G.  
 Wilson, Stanley  
 Weinberger, Artnur L.  
 Disch. April 11, 1919  
 Witman, Frank  
 Wolfe, Abe  
 Wolfstein, Nathan A.  
 Wooters, Henry C.  
 Wright, Geo. W.  
 Wroten, Marion A.  
 Zanoni, Guiseppa  
 Zerbamos, John A.  
 Zukowski, Frank J.  
 Downey, Thomas  
 Disch. Feb. 28, 1919  
 Elsner, Julian  
 Disch. Feb. 24, 1919  
 Pollock, Harry M.  
 Disch. Feb. 15, 1919

## QUARTERMASTER CORPS

### QM Sergeant QMC

Gessford, Victor C.  
 Disch. May 22, 1919  
 Re-enl. May 23, '19

### Sergeant, Senior Grade

Bryne, John M.  
 Disch. May 29, 1919  
 Landman, Frank C.  
 Disch. May 3, 1919

### Sergeant

Rhea, Clyde

### Privates 1st Class

Andon, Peter P.  
 Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Seigneurie, Jerry  
 Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Setterlund, Gust T.  
 Disch. May 17, 1919  
 Wirt, Clay Z.  
 Disch. May 9, 1919

### Privates

Anderson, Victor S.  
 Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Cappette, Pete A.  
 Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Dahl, Martin  
 Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Holovitz, Marfen  
 Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Thackeray, Paul R.  
 Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Rohrbacher, Clarence W.  
 Disch. May 28, 1919  
 Umberto, Carlo  
 Disch. May 16, 1919  
 Moehle, Henry  
 Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Wagner, Fred  
 Disch. May 9, 1919  
 Turner, Chauncey H.  
 Disch. May 9, 1919

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

### Privates

Mather, Warren S.

Hanson, Edward J.

Disch. May 7, 1919

## MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS

### Sergeants

Foote, Charles J.

Lee, Harold J.

Manning, Harry L.

Fleming, Freedom B.

Disch. May 6, 1919

Mons, Wm. F.

Petterson, Almond

Rasmussen, Alfred

Rickard, Edward G

Thomason, William E.

Watson, John G.

### Corporals

McKernan, Francis J.

Whitman, Eber B.

Willrich, Carlton L.

Wood, Roy W.

### Privates

Andruss, Chester L.

Bruder, Ralph F.

Carpenter, Raymond P.

Cook, Ernest B. Jr.

Cortright, Wm. A.

Crosby, Geo. A.

D'Antoni, Stafano

DeRonde, Lawrence J.

Evans, George E.

Foley, John J.

Hales, Harry A.

Hoss, George C.

Houseman, Walter G.

Kahler, Harold

Kelley, Earl F.

King, Arthur J.

Lindmeyer, Robt. E.

Malcom, Allen E.

Wright, George J.

Zarocer, Paul J.

Taylor, Merritt T.

### Privates

Armstrong, Floyd A.

Disch. May 13, 1919

Bronowitz, Max

Disch. May 6, 1919

Destino, Lorenzo

Disch. May 23, 1919

Goebel, Louis H.

Disch. May 6, 1919

Noack, Maxwell R.

Disch. May 13, 1919

Pastor, Anthony

Disch. May 13, 1919

Puffingberger, Eldred O.

Disch. May 23, 1919

Windrum, Neil R.

Disch. May 6, 1919

Woodson, Thomas M.

Disch. May 6, 1919







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